The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE | "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." | TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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TERMS.

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Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

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Vice President—S. R. Russell.
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☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

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Sept. 27, 1858.

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SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs. ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860. 1y

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞Repairing and Blacksmithing of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG!—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county that he has commenced the BAKING business on a large scale in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles' Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking, in all its branches, [illegible] to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most improved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPPE.

July 25, 1859.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash.

COBEAN & CULP.

Oct. 28, 1861.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

The Muse.

THE IRON SHIP.

She was not born 'mid rain or dew,
Nor in the sunshine ever grew;
Nor lordly monarch of the wood
Fell in his glory where he stood
That she might flourish, fair and free,
Might flourish, fair and free.

But down a thousand fathoms, down
Where stretch the roots of mountains brown,
We drew the iron for her frame,
And built her up mid smoke and flame,
To sail the mistress of the sea!
The mistress of the sea!

The hammer fell, the anvil rung,
As she to shape and beauty sprung;
In mimic lightnings she was nursed,
And cradl'd in their thunder-burst;
And now we launch her, fair and free;
We launch her, fair and free!

To brave alike the tempest stroke,
And fire that slays the "heart of oak,"
The iron conqueror of the main;
May danger track her path in vain—
The queen and glory of the sea!
The glory of the sea!

Miscellaneous.

Curing Hay.

The following is from the proceedings of the Maine Agricultural Society:

Mr. Barrows said, in regard to curing hay, he thought farmers burnt their hay too much; let it have too much sun. He had travelled extensively in England, and in the misty climate of that country, where the sun was not seen for a number of days in succession, they succeeded in having good hay. It was cured chiefly in the cocks, being put up in small bunches. Hay dried too much was worthless; the straws should bend but not break.

Mr. Chamberlin said he was sure too much sun injured hay. He did not care how tight a barn was—his own was double-boarded, but was well ventilated, there being from twelve to fifteen square feet of ventilation always open. Was careful to have his hay well trodden when mowed away.

Mr. Martin thought three or four hours' sun was amply sufficient for clover hay, if about half of the heads were turned before it was cut, if it was mown after the dew was off, and put in the barn at noon, or when hot.—Last year he had five tons of clover hay, which, after being cut had stood in the cock five days through dull weather. The hired men opened it, and because it looked green they spread it out very thin, and it was not worth half price. It was damaged greatly by the sun.

A Rather Pleasant Incident.—A few days ago, as General Buell was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy!"—The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hospital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was politely requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞An official report from the 110th Pennsylvania regiment gives 8 killed at the Winchester fight and 46 wounded.—Of the 84th Pennsylvania there were 15 killed, among whom was the Colonel (Murray, of Blair county), and 52 wounded, a number mortally; there was a large number of non commissioned officers among latter. It was a very hard fight.

The Atlantic Cable.—Cyrus W. Field is not willing to give it up. He is again in Europe making arrangements to revise the Atlantic Telegraph project. The great cable constructors, Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., have notified him of their willingness to take a large proportion of the stock and furnish a cable which will prove perfectly adequate to the great purpose of connecting the two continents. So we may soon expect to hear of another effort to bring us into more intimate relations with the old world.

☞John Adams, ex-President of the United States, being called upon for a contribution for Foreign Missions, said:

"I have nothing to give for that purpose; but there are in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit—now I will give as much as any one else, and more, to civilize these clergymen."

☞A jolly old darkey down South bought himself a new shiny hat, and when it commenced raining he put it under his coat. When asked why he didn't keep his hat upon his head, he replied: "Dat hat's mine; bought him wid my own money; head b'longs to massa, let he take keer of his own property."

Showing her Colors.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A squad of Indiana volunteers, out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:

"Well, old lady, are you secesh?"
"No," was her answer.
"Are you Union?"
"No."
"What are you, then?"
"*A Baptist, and al'ys have been.*"

The hoosier let down.

☞See fourth page.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 27th of March, contains one of those exhaustive articles on the subject of the proposed abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for which it is so justly celebrated. The *Intelligencer* does not question the power of Congress over slavery in the District under the grant contained in the clause of the Constitution authorizing it to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever"—yet this territory was ceded to the General Government for the use of the nation under such circumstances which make it little likely that any such cession would have been made by either Virginia or Maryland, if it could have foreseen that this power would ever be exercised for the extinction of slavery before its disappearance from the adjoining States.

It has been traditionally held by eminent statesmen in our history, and among them we may cite the name of John Quincy Adams, that such a proceeding on the part of Congress would be a breach of faith and in violation of the *implied contract* resulting from the cession made by the slaveholding States of Virginia and Maryland. With the present metes and bounds of the District, the expediency of such legislation would of course, on this theory, be held in suspense only by the supposed wishes and understanding of the latter.

The *Intelligencer* cites an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln in his contest with Senator Douglas in October, 1858, in which he expresses the opinion that slavery should not be abolished in the District, except upon the terms of making the emancipation gradual and by compensating the unwilling owners.

The free negroes of the District of Columbia are reported by the Census of 1860 to be 11,548, the slaves 3,181. At present the number of the former has undoubtedly been largely increased by the influx of refugee negroes escaped from Virginia and elsewhere in consequence of the disturbances produced by the war, while the number of the latter has probably been slightly diminished by the same causes, and latterly by the prospect of forced emancipation in the case of such owners of slaves as have removed their slaves elsewhere to avoid the necessity of parting with them under the apprehended legislation of Congress.

The large accession which the free negro population of the District, and especially of Washington, has of late years received, naturally makes the white people who inhabit it solicitous in regard to the probable effect of emancipation in rapidly swelling the numbers of a class not desirable in any large excess above the wants of society.—Against the ingress of this population several of the Free States have taken preventive measures, and certain restrictions are laid upon their civil or political rights in nearly all of the non-slaveholding States.

The Board of Aldermen of Washington has adopted resolutions declaring that the sentiment of a large majority of the people immediately interested is averse to the unqualified abolition of slavery in the District at the present critical juncture in our national affairs, and urging upon Congress the expediency and the justice of so shaping any legislation affecting the African race as to provide just and proper safeguards against converting Washington City into an asylum for free negroes, a population undesirable in every American community.

In view of this declaration the *Intelligencer* says that the least which can be expected in the premises is that gradual and not immediate or universal emancipation should be adopted in any bill which Congress may deem it expedient to pass, and, in regard to the present expediency of passing any such bill, we think that political propriety, not to say political right, dictates the policy of first submitting the question to a vote of the people directly concerned by the proposition.

If, passing from the interests of the white people of the District, we turn to consider the welfare of the slaves whom it is proposed to liberate, we have only to say, under this particular head, that we hope some provision will be made, in any bill which may be finally passed, for the protection and support of minors and aged and infirm slaves, who, under a general act of emancipation, are otherwise likely to be left without their natural guardians. We understand that Senator Clark has introduced a bill embodying this provision, and its humanity must be apparent to all.

☞There are now at Fortress Monroe about five thousand contrabands, two-thirds of whom are able bodied men. Their aggregate pay is ten dollars, half is paid in cash, and the rest retained for the future wants of themselves and families.—*Exchange.*

Think of that, tax-payers. The enormous war expense not being sufficient to suit the Republicans, we must steal niggers and pay them ten dollars per month to do nothing. It is five thousand now, at one Fort, but give the abolitionists their way and it will be the whole four millions.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞In a debate in the Senate, a few days ago, Mr. Carlisle, of Western Virginia, openly accused Senator Sumner of disloyalty, and said that he, "if sworn as a juror, would be obliged to say that the disloyalty was proved," not only by his utterances and sentiments, but by acts. "And one of those acts is the proposition he gravely submitted to the Senate to-day to blot out of existence eleven of the States of this Union."

Disunionists!

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that,

"In the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government without modification or change."

Against these resolutions sixty Republicans voted, while they were supported by 58 Democrats and Union men. From this it would seem that a large body of the Republicans are disunionists—just as they used to be.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Profession Vs. Practice.

The Chicago Convention, which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, made a platform with only one good plank in it. This was the sixth resolution, condemning extravagance and corruption, which is now most applicable to the present Administration; and in favor of economy. These were the PROFESSIONS of the Republican party.—Now what is the PRACTICE?

Last week, a bill was before the U. S. Senate, proposing to reduce the salaries of officers, civil and military. The vote on the resolution was a tie, when VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN gave the casting vote *against the bill, and defeated its passage.*—*Jeffersonian.*

Bleeding Kansas.—Those Kansas "Freedom Shriekers" are a sweet scented set of patriots. Charles Robinson, the Gov. of that sovereignty of negro worshipers, has just been impeached by the State Assembly, on a charge of robbery of the State funds.—The Secretary of State and the Auditor are also under impeachment for the same crimes. A deadly feud exists between the partizans of Jim Lane and Gov. Robinson, and this impeachment business is the work of the former. Kansas seems to be hopelessly given up to the sway of these two factions. A good portion of all that is dishonest, disgusting and vile has settled in that miserable abortion of a State. Its two doughty Generals, Lane and Pomeroy, are fit representatives of such a sovereignty in the Federal Senate.—*Oshkosh Courier.*

General Patterson.—General Patterson is badly hated by the Republicans. He is a native of Ireland and a member of the Democratic party, and has proved his devotion to his country and flag by gallant service in three distinct wars. If his nativity and politics are evidences of disloyalty, then three-fourths of all the officers and men under the command of Gen. McClellan are justly chargeable with the same offence. We had supposed the spirit of persecution engendered by the Know Nothing organization of 1854, had been forever silenced by the promptness with which our adopted citizens had responded to the call of their country. In this we have been mistaken. The malignity with which General Patterson has been assailed proves only too clearly that the same spirit of civil and religious intolerance still exists in the minds of certain Republican partisans.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞When the President first called for troops in this rebellious war, Isaac W. Derby was a schoolmaster in Gilsum, New Hampshire. He enlisted, and lost an arm at Bull Run. Having one hand left, and being a good writer, a good Democrat, and every way suitable for the place, the Democrats of Cheshire county nominated him for Register of Deeds. The no-party Republicans, however, not recognizing the merits of this mutilated patriot, are running a candidate in opposition to him.—*Exchange.*

☞Marsh, the Illinois Colonel who so distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Donelson, is a Democrat, whom the Abolition Congressman from Illinois, Owen Lovejoy, tried to deprive of the command of his regiment. So is General Grant a Democrat. So is General McClernand. So is General Smith, whom the Chicago *Tribune* aspersed as a traitor and ridiculed by calling him "Paducah Smith."

Who are Doing the Fighting!—At the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Judge Daly responded to the toast "Democracy," which was received with great cheering. To prove that Democracy, as said by the toast, was the principle which was to insure the triumph of the national arms, he would say that the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, commanded by Col. Logan, came from that portion of Illinois called Egypt, for its devotion to Democratic principles. Of this regiment, in the fight at Fort Donelson, it might be said that it did not leave the battle field until among the list of killed were 1 major, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, and until every horse was killed, every artilleryman shot, and until its last and fortieth round of ammunition was discharged at the rebels.

☞The Lounger of Harper's Weekly—Geo. Wm. Curtis—though politically opposed to McClellan, is just enough to say that

"The great victories which appear to indicate the approaching triumph of the Government, also vindicate the sagacity of the General-in-Chief."

Bully for Him.—The *Union*, a German paper, published in Pittsburg, says that when the news of Cameron's appointment as Minister reached Russia, the Emperor immediately collected his plate, jewels and other valuables, which he securely locked up in an underground arch built for the purpose.—*Easton Argus.*

Frightened at the Shadow.

The fact that a number of Democratic members of Congress have held a meeting at Washington for the purpose of consulting with reference to the future is exciting a wonderful degree of apprehension among the Republican journals. It has caused a panic little less dreadful than is supposed to prevail in Richmond about this time when the advance of the Union army is daily expected. The very name of the Democratic party is a terror to those who imagined that it would never venture to contest another election, or to expose their manifold derelictions and frauds upon the Government.

What a consummate piece of audacity it was for Democratic and conservative members of Congress to hold a meeting for consultation? Why not let the Republican party go ahead and conduct affairs in the same enlightened and delightful manner that has marked its career for the past year, without a word of opposition? Why not submit to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States with becoming indifference? Why not allow SUMNER, WILSON, LOVEJOY and other radical Republican leaders in Congress to have things their own way—reduce the States to Territories, flood the North with emancipated negroes, conduct the war on Abolition principles, degrade our most efficient Generals, and convert this land into an earthly paradise? Strange indeed that any set of men should venture to protest against this programme, and maintain the organization of a party upon principles so obsolete and old fogyish as those announced by the fathers and embodied in the Constitution of the United States!

With all due respect for the members of Congress who are reported to have held a meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party, we think that the Democratic party is pretty well organized already, and that this fact will not need demonstration after the next election. It may be necessary for our enemies to hold consultations annually, or oftener, for the purpose of devising some new expedient for perpetuating their existence, but the principles of the Democratic party are fixed and immutable, and do not change with every breeze. The Democratic party will always sustain the Constitution, and the Government in the exercise of every power conferred upon it by the Constitution. Its creed requires no new interpretation. It is well understood all over the country; and so certain as our Union and Constitution are maintained, just so certain will the Government be administered upon Democratic principles.

While Democratic principles are marching steadily and resistlessly forward to certain victory, we entreat the Republicans not to become too much excited—not to let the defeat in store for them cause an eruption of foul epithets, but to submit meekly to the decrees of fate. We dislike to see men lashing themselves into a fury. It is sad to contemplate, besides it is unwholesome—has a bad effect upon the constitution—may sour naturally sweet tempers forever, and postpone the advent of the era of good feeling.—*Patriot & Union.*

Defend the Right.

The Democratic party has too long been a listening party. For several years it has listened or at least been silent, while Republican sectionalists and disunionists have done all the talking. It is high time now that Democrats should begin to talk. Democratic principles *are right*, and every body knows it. Even our bitterest enemies know them to be national and just. They know that Democratic principles have made this country what it was, and that if these principles had never been superseded by the sectional principles of their own party, we would not to-day be struggling in the midst of a fratricidal war, such as the world has never before known; but would yet be living together in peace and happiness, building up our trade, enlarging our fields of industry and enjoying a degree of prosperity unparalleled among nations.

Why then should the advocates of such principles, so essential to the existence and well-being of the American people, close their mouths to argument and let Abolition ranters and mobites do all the talking.—Let Democrats everywhere begin to defend their principles. Let them keep before the people the origin of sectional difficulties. Let them recount the false promises and deceptions of that most ruinous of all parties—the Republican party—and above all, let them show to the people the necessity of sustaining the only party that is constitutional and national.

Fanatics may have more brass and assurance than honest men, but for this very reason it becomes the duty of good men to combat their ruinous heresies. We have in our country now an example of what their logic leads to. Is it not enough?—Democrats of the Keystone State, will you talk? It is a duty you owe to God and your country, and no chance to defend those principles which alone can save the country should be allowed to pass unimproved.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞I never, says Quilp, bear any malice towards the man who, without malice, says an ill thing of me with no intention that I shall hear of it. In fact, with few exceptions, everybody talks about everybody whom he thinks worth mentioning. And what of it? Nothing—some tale-bearer chooses to make mischief. Accordingly, in such a case, my quarrel is with the man who brings me the news.

Terrible Accident in Philadelphia.

An Explosion, and Loss of Life—A Cartridge Factory Blown Up—Frightful Scenes.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a terrible explosion took place in the cartridge manufactory of Prof. Samuel Jackson, on the corner of Tenth and Reed streets, causing a sad loss of life. The Bulletin, of Saturday evening, furnishes the following particulars:

The edifice was scattered in ruins; at least four or five of the work people were killed instantly; and two or three of them were blown to minute fragments. The adjacent property also suffered. Nearly every window pane for a square around was broken, fences were demolished and fragments of human flesh were flung on top of high roofs and smeared over walls. A policeman gathered up nearly a barrel full of arms, entrails, legs and other pieces of bodies, just after the explosion. One or two females were blown into Tenth street, with their clothes all in a blaze. The police and citizens immediately rendered all the aid possible, and the ruins were examined at once. The dead and wounded were carried out and placed in various neighboring dwellings, drug stores, &c., while some of the injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

One or two of the injured died while being conveyed away from the scene, or immediately after being placed in neighboring houses. An immense crowd of curious and horror-stricken people thronged around the spot, gazing at the bloody testimonies to the force of the explosion. We saw a policeman lift from the roof of a three-story house in Tenth street a horrible mass of flesh and blood, which had been blown to that elevation. Other sights as horrible we forbear to speak of in detail.

The Killed.—Owing to the confusion which prevailed about the scene of the late disaster, it was impossible to obtain an accurate list of the killed. It is believed, however, that the number will not exceed four or five. The heads of three persons, a number of arms, one or two tongues, and numerous other parts of bodies were found around the immediate vicinity of the factory. One head was blown over the houses on Tenth street into Passyunk road, a distance of several hundred yards. Thus far the bodies of Edward Jackson, the son of the proprietor, and a boy named John Mehaffey have been recognized. The latter had his head blown off. Young Jackson was shockingly mutilated; his head was partially destroyed, and almost all the flesh burned from the bones.

THE WOUNDED.

The greater portion of the wounded were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—The extent of the injuries of each has not been ascertained, but the physicians are of the opinion that there are no fatal cases among them. The following is a list of those at the hospital:

Washington Black, face, arms and hands severely burned; Horace L. Sinnex, burned in a terrible manner about the face, arms and breast; Joseph Mirkil, face, breast and body shockingly burned; Augustin Curtin, aged fourteen years, face and hands badly burned; Lewis Brown, twelve years of age, face and body badly burned; John Logue, aged fourteen years, badly burned about the body; Ann Lynch, Ellen Lynch, Mary Hager, Rebecca Emerick, Diana Norritt, Mary Sloan, Eliza Dulaney, Fanny Mullen, Margaret McEwen, Amanda Miller, Eliza McAleer, Sallie Fortescue, Kate McDermott, Agnes Weirson, Isabella F. Loney, Lizzie Craven, Annie Simexon.

In addition to those taken to the hospital, quite a number were conveyed to their residences, after having their injuries dressed at neighboring drug stores, or in dwelling houses in the vicinity, all of which were thrown open for the reception of the unfortunate persons. Among this class were the following:

Emma Thomas, aged 17 years; Samuel Griffith, aged 17 years; Charles Griffith, aged 16 years; Miss Jackson, daughter of the propietor; Joseph Cartledge, burned while rescuing a young lady; Miss Naughty, Mary Tilligan, Elizabeth Newman, Samuel Curtin and three sisters; they were all very badly burned; Mary Ann Moore, Annie McCorney, Mary Brown, Ellen Murray, Cassie Whitecar, Annie Walters, burned about the face and head; a young man named Washington Lane was very badly injured about the head and eyes; Virginia Thorp, badly burned; taken to her home on Seventh street; a young girl named Mehaffey, badly burned; a woman was blown across Reed street against the prison walls, but escaped injury beyond a few bruises; Henry Harrison Knowles burned about the head.

INCIDENTS.

Among the horrible incidents of the disaster was the blowing off the head and part of the trunk of a man into Passyunk road, more than a square distant from the factory. A portion of the thigh struck against the rear wall of the tavern of Mr. Dougherty, No. 1324 Passyunk road, leaving its bloody mark upon the brick work, and then falling into the yard. The head, which appeared to belong to the same body, was thrown over the building and fell down in Passyunk road. The skull was dashed completely to pieces, its fragments being held together by the scalp, and the brains were dashed out. The hair sprinkled with gray, and a short whisker, which had been scorched and singed, were all that was left to lead to the identification of the remains.

Portions of flesh were found upon the roofs and in the streets. Within a circuit of more than a square around the immediate vicinity of the factory, the walls of several buildings had bloody marks upon them, showing where the fragments of mutilated bodies of the victims of the disaster had struck.

It will readily be understood that the excitement in the neighborhood was painfully intense. Besides those who were attracted to the scene by mere curiosity, there were hundreds who had other and stronger motives for their presence. The relatives of the work people ran hither and thither, searching for their friends, uncertain whether they were among the killed or wounded, or whether they had escaped. There were many affecting scenes when the missing ones were found to have escaped unhurt. We will not attempt to describe the scenes when the worst fears were realized, and only mangled fragments were found to be left of those who were in life and health but a short time before.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The cause of the disaster is involved in mystery. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, was not in the factory at the time, and knows nothing concerning its origin.—Those of the work people who escaped, and with whom we conversed, only know that they found the building tumbling to pieces, and in almost the same instant it was in flames; there were two distinct explosions, the second of which was much the most violent.

Arrival of Contrabands.

The Philadelphia papers of Saturday announce the arrival of ninety-seven escaped slaves on the day previous in that city, and the expected arrival of more on Saturday. The *Ledger* remarks: "What these poor creatures are to do in a place like Philadelphia, already overcrowded with white labor, and where much suffering exists for want of employment, it is impossible to conjecture."

The Abolitionists contend that if the slaves were emancipated they would remain in the slave States, and cultivate rice, cotton and tobacco for wages. The Abolitionists themselves must soon reap the bitter fruits of this fallacy. No sooner does a negro escape from bondage than he works his way to the North, where he is taught to believe that he will be cared for by his sympathizers. The only pity is that the Abolitionists can not be made to support the idle and vicious horde that must soon be thrown into the city, and from the city extend to the country, until the State is overrun with them—one half of whom will cheapen and degrade labor, and the other half fill the jails and alms-houses of the commonwealth.

The slave's idea of happiness and freedom from labor of any kind is centured in getting North; hence now is the time for the passage of Senator Donovan's bill. A Senate that would grant the use of its chamber to Wendell Phillips to preach disunion, treason and Abolitionism, will not be likely to pass such a law, but we hope they will be made to show their hands and place their votes upon the record for future reference.—*Patriot & Union.*

Robbed of $100,000,000!

Well informed Republican papers assert that "within the last ten months the Government has deen robbed of one hundred millions of dollars by the corruption of men in the public service." That amounts to a pretty extensive robbery—especially when we consider that it has been committed by leading men in that party which claims all the decency, all the honesty, all the patriotism, and all the Christianity, in the country. It is a far greater sum than has been lost by fraud and peculation under Democratic rule from the beginning of the Government down to the time it passed into the hands of the Republican party. It amounts to over $300,000 a day for every day of the Republican administration. That party promised retrenchment and reform. This is the way they keep their promises.

Another Defalcation.—We learn that a young disbursing officer connected with the Departments at Washington, has eloped with a hundred thousand dollars of government money. As the bail of disbursing agents is only twenty thousand dollars, the government must suffer to the tune of eighty thousand dollars in this transaction. This is another sample of Republican retrenchment and reform. We shall soon not have any money to steal at this rate.

Missouri Reclaimed.—Since the evacuation of New Madrid, Missouri papers proclaim that the rebellion is ended in that State.—The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"There are no armed bands from the Nishnebotne to the St. Francois—from the Des Moines to the Neosho—and the last military vestige of Insurrection has been swept away. The hope of wresting Missouri from the Union—always a slender and frail hope—has been abandoned in the breasts of the warmest and most ardent secessionists."

☞The Boston *Courier* publishes the following extract from a letter received by a Boston merchant, within the past few days, from an Iowa merchant, who has been a strong Republican:

"I agree with you about Charles Sumner and his coadjutors. If the Union had continued two years longer the Eastern States, led on by Sumner and such men, would have done just what the South has. People are getting their eyes open out here, and the anti-slavery fever is fast disappearing."

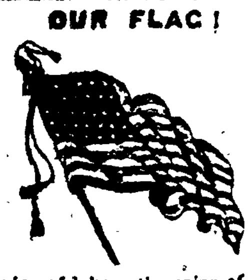
☞The Detroit Free Press thinks rebellion will soon be at an end, but it well and truly says, "the causes of future insurrections will linger in the body politic just so long as in any part of the country the doctrines of secession or of abolition are tolerated. There can be no permanent peace when men are allowed to preach the "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict," or the right of States to defy the general government. All these are treasonable. They have bred civil war and were intended to breed it. They are unclean spirits which possess the nation, and must be cast out if we would return to our old happiness and prosperity."

☞The National Tax Bill, as it stands, will require the appointment of about *twenty-six thousand* collectors. What an army of office holders! And what a large proportion of the tax will it take to feed them! Why not save the greater part of this expense by giving the collection of this tax to the several States?

Democratic Associations.—The Democrats of Trenton, N. J., have formed a Democratic Association, which is to hold monthly meetings, and devote its proceedings and efforts to promoting the principles and success of the Democratic party.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1862.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

☞The Chambersburg *Spirit* says: From all parts of the State our exchanges bring us the most cheering news of the triumph of the Democracy at the recent Spring elections. In quite a number of districts of our own county the Democratic ticket has been signally triumphant. In the South Ward of this Borough, where the Republicans last fall had a majority of 80, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 30 up to 142. In Hamilton township the Republicans had a decided majority last fall, this Spring our whole ticket was elected by handsome majorities; in St. Thomas, and so in other districts we could name—and in Green township, the Gibraltar of Republicanism, the Democrats elected the Assessor, one Supervisor, one School Director and Constable.

☞In the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, the Democrats swept everything, electing the Burgess, *four* of the five Councilmen, and nearly all the other officers. Shippensburg was formerly one of the strongest Republican districts in Old Mother Cumberland.

☞The Democrats elected the Chief Burgess in Carlisle, for the first time in twenty years!

☞In Luzerne county the Democrats carried nearly every township, and in the Borough of Wilkesbarre the whole three wards are Democratic by large majorities.

☞In Columbia and Montour counties Republicanism was routed, horse, foot and dragoons.

☞In old Montgomery the Democrats swept everything before them in gallant style. We give a few examples, from the *Register*: "Whitepan gives 37 majority for the Democratic candidate for judge of election, a gain of 43 on the vote for Senator in October. Norriton gives 84 Dem. maj. on judge, a gain of 42 on the vote for Senator in October. Springfield gives 54 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 21 on Senator in October. Lower Merion gives 16 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 103 on the vote for Senator in October.—Abington gives 38 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 98 on the vote for Senator in October. Moreland gives 66 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 56 on the majority for Senator in October."

☞In Washington county the Democrats seem to have been equally successful.

☞In Westmoreland county the Democrats carried nearly all the districts, by increased majorities.

☞The Peoria (Ill.) Union, of the 11th, says: "The election for city officers took place yesterday, and resulted in a glorious victory for the Democracy. The stumptail abolition party in Peoria has come to an ignominious end. All of the city officers, together with four out of the six aldermen elected, are Democrats."

☞At the city election in Burlington on Tuesday, at a strict party test, the whole Democratic ticket was elected. Burlington is the residence of Col. James W. Wall.

The Democratic ticket was elected in Bordentown township on Tuesday, by an average majority of 200.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

☞The New York *Argus* says the Democrats have carried most of the town elections in the interior of New York.

☞At the charter election in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, except the collector. Hon. David C. Judson was elected president of the board of trustees by 92 majority.

☞At Schnectady, N. Y., on the same day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by an increased majority.

☞In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, the House resolution declaring that the United States ought to aid such States as adopt the policy of emancipation was called up and adopted by a vote of 42 to 10. Seven Senators absent or not voting—among them Mr. Cowan, of Pa.

☞A correspondent of the Somerset *Democrat* recommends the Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, as the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General. We know Mr. Schell well, and feel warranted in saying that no man in the State is more suitable for the position than he is. He is a man of talent, a brave Democrat, and would make a most invaluable officer.

☞In commenting upon the fact that the Republicans of the Senate at Harrisburg voted the use of their Hall to the notorious Abolitionist and Disunionist, Wendell Phillips, the *Erie Observer* says:

To the honor of the Democrats in the Senate, let it be remembered that every one of them voted against granting the use of the Hall to Phillips. The discredit of the deed rests upon the shoulders of the Republicans in that body, who passed it with as little apparent compunction as if it was a matter of pride, instead of shame, to thus give the prestige of a Legislative welcome to one of our country's bitterest enemies.—Hereafter, let it not be denied, that if many of the Republican leaders are not open Abolitionists, they at least are not ashamed to show their sympathy with it.

☞The friends of Gen. Stone, in Boston, are petitioning the President to order the early trial of that officer, now confined in Fort Warren, convinced that he will be cleared of any charge that may be brought against him. The Secretary of War has promised that a court martial will be detailed as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

☞Says the *Chicago Times*:—"The President has concluded to give Fremont another trial in the field. We believe somebody, after repeated trials, made a whistle of a pig's tail, but it was a very poor whistle."

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Mr. Wright, of Indiana.—In the United States Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (recently appointed in place of Mr. Bright,) *made an able speech* on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, of which the following is a sketch. Read it:

Mr. Wright said he felt this to be an embarrassing subject, and he had hoped when entering here that some way would have been discovered for terminating the rebellion and the war, and avoiding the renewed agitation of slavery. But turn which way he would he still met this sectional question. Here it was in this measure, in the confiscation bills, in the resolutions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) for reducing the seceded slave States to a territorial condition, in the State aid emancipation, and, in various other ways. At such a time, he thought there was certainly enough of other important legislation, necessary for meeting the great crisis of the country, to engage attention. These things but served to distract and inflame, and would cause further division. Unpopular as it seemed with many to regard border State opinion at this time, he was disposed to do so, as a matter of justice and right.

Under all these circumstances he had introduced the more moderate bill which he did lately on the subject of abolishing slavery in the District. It was not his own bill, however. It was that of the President of the United States, introduced in the House of Representatives by the gentleman when he was a member of that body seventeen years ago. He would not say that he approved all its provisions, but it seemed that some bill *on this subject was* to be passed, and he therefore had introduced *this one as less exceptionable*, and submitting the question to the people.—He referred to the course that had been pursued in Pennsylvania, his native State, in abolishing slavery in her borders. There it had been gradual, under a system matured and approved in accordance with the views of the early wise men of the State, and it was not till 1844 that slavery was finally extinct in that State.

Mr. W. examined the utterances of past statesmen on the subject of slavery in the District. There is no record of Mr. Adams in favor of abolishing slavery here, though he evidently advocated the right of petition on the subject. Mr. Adams in 1849 had declared that he did not agree with the views of those who urged such measure.

Various constraining considerations were mentioned by Mr. Wright, and he at length urged the impolicy of all these slavery measures, as conflicting *with the doctrine* of leaving the States entirely to the control of their domestic institutions. He regarded the resolution emanating from the President, and which has passed the other House of Congress, as conflicting with that spirit and doctrine. It said to the States in advance, in regard to a domestic matter, you do that, and we'll do this. It was time enough when the States undertook to act in the matter, and came here asking it, for Congress to say what it will or will not do. He held that there were influences at work, during this war especially, which in due time would settle this whole question as to slavery. Those influences were silently accomplishing a revolution, without the aid of any of those legislative and agitating schemes, in the border States particularly, which must be greatly to their advantage in the end, and do violence and injustice to none. In this connection he mentioned that out of the regiments from Indiana a considerable number of marriages had taken place in Maryland, and this was the case with other citizens from the free States who had heretofore been buying and settling on the lands, and now the same would be done to a larger extent than ever. This very spring the soil is being turned up by new comers, and in some instances on lands which, within the past sixty days, have been purchased within fifty miles of this capital.

In reference to the extremes which prevailed in Congress, Mr. W. remarked that the great sectional excitement under which the country had so long labored culminated in 1860, and hence the presence of such elements in such force here now; but the re-action was coming, was now *rising*, which was to sweep sectionalism away, after the people had suffered fully its terrible evils; and his own State of Indiana, always conservative and constitutional, and regarding the rights of her sister States, and now as ever loyal, would be among the first to make herself felt in that regard. Her people did not recognize the truth of that declaration, that these States, free and slave, and thus diverse, could not abide in union together as such. By each regarding the just rights of the other, the Union could exist now as heretofore.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., proposed to amend the original bill by adding to the first section, which at once frees all the slaves in the District, a provision to the effect that each owner shall have the use of his slaves until he receives the money therefor. This was necessary, he said, as it would require a long while to ascertain the average value of all the slaves; but the proposition was rejected.

Mr. Willey, of Virginia, proposed to amend by submitting the question of emancipation to a vote of the people of the District, and supported it on the ground that if the States were to be left to act for themselves on this subject, there was no reason why the District of Columbia, composed of original portions of a State, should not be allowed to do the same. Rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Mo., Wright—13.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Mass.—24—Republicans.

The Bill Passed.—The consideration of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was resumed on Thursday. Mr. McDougal, of California, spoke at length, taking the position that by reason of the spirit and character of the measures of the dominant party, sections of the country in which there was a strong Union feeling a while ago had become greatly changed.—These measures were especially inexpedient at this time, and the character of the discussions here would not lead to a restoration of the Union. The Republican party, he held, was especially pledged, by the declarations of the President, against this measure. He himself was no advocate of slavery, and considered it an evil in this District. But the people had a right to be consulted on the question—and he was willing to vote for a bill providing for gradual emancipation and a wise system of colonization.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of N. J., took the ground also that the President was pledged against this measure, and quoted the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, in his contest with Mr. Douglas in Illinois, indicating a determination not to interfere in any way with slavery in the States, or abolish it in the District of Columbia, except at the instance of the inhabitants. He said it was on this platform that he and others had fought the battle of the Republicans in New Jersey, and when charged by the Democrats with abolition purposes, he had repelled the assault by quoting these very pledges of the President. He of course was no advocate of slavery, but he regarded it as the greatest punishment a conqueror can inflict upon a people to change their laws without consulting them. Passing them suddenly from one social state to another must inflict evil; therefore he thought this measure ought to be gradual, and the people have the opportunity to vote upon it.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., spoke of the old barbarous statute of Maryland which excluded the testimony of colored people in cases where whites are concerned. He moved to amend the 5th section of the original bill relative to the taking of testimony before the commissioners, by adding "without exclusion of any witness on account of color." Adopted—yeas 26, nays 9.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, took the floor and spoke against the whole measure, having waited for it to be perfected, to the satisfaction of its friends. He argued its unconstitutionality, especially on the absence of power to take private property, except for public use, and full compensation. Referring to the philanthropy of the party who was carrying out abolition schemes, he said their generosity was altogether at other people's expense.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed. Yeas 29, nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—14.

There was an attempt to applaud in the galleries, but it was followed with hisses.

A Democratic Governor Elected in Rhode Island!

The annual election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday, when Hon. Wm. Sprague, Democrat, was re-elected Governor, with the present incumbents for Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, &c. In the Legislature the Democrats and constitutional Union men have secured a majority of 36, over the Republicans. The Legislature is to elect a United States Senator for six years.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island had not the courage to oppose Gov. Sprague, nor the manliness to support him. They knew they could not defeat his re-election, and they therefore concluded not to nominate a candidate against him: but they refused by a vote of 60 to 35, to support him! This is *the extent of Republican* patriotism and no-partyism in Rhode Island: they refused, by a vote of nearly two to one, to endorse the man who is admitted to have done more to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion than any other man in New England!

Trying a New Dodge.

The Abolitionists in despair at seeing their leader mobbed and egged by an indignant people, and becoming alarmed at the tide of public opinion that has set in against them, are resorting to a new dodge to cover up their designs by making a sudden show of conservatism. Already, Republicans who are only known for their ultra Abolition proclivities and the zeal with which they advocate the doctrine of "total emancipation," have, within a day or two, started a new scheme. They now propose to start a new Conservative Republican party; (whew! but ain't that a taking name!) the object of which is to run "old Abe" for the Presidency in 1864. That cock won't fight. The people have had enough of Republican Presidents, to last them for a life time. This new dodge is merely a blind, to catch a few soft shelled Democrats, who they hope to entice into their toils through the influence of the high-sounded name.—*It is the last year's Union party crafty game* being played over again. Democrats! watch and defeat the designs of the tricksters.—*Easton Sentinel.*

☞Gen. McClellan has been constantly in the saddle for several weeks, and when he returns to his quarters at night no one in the army looks muddier than he. His headquarters are in a shanty in a gloomy wood, but they are brightened by the presence of his young wife and a charming lady friend of hers, who season with infinite merriment the coarse meals partaken off *tin plates on top of a candle box.*

☞The New York World, one of the leading journals of the commercial metropolis, very boldly charges upon the Secretary of the Interior, that he and others in his Department, including the Patent and Pension offices, have been engaged in improper speculations and other malfeasances in office.

☞The whole country rings now with praises of the valor of Gen. Shields, at the battle of Winchester. It will be recollected that this gallant officer's confirmation was violently opposed by the Abolition leaders in the U. S. Senate, solely on the ground that he was a Democrat.

☞There was great activity in military affairs at Fortress Monroe and vicinity on Thursday, but the details are not made public. The dispatch states, however, that important news may be anticipated daily.—No signs of the Merrimac.

☞The latest advices from Gen. Banks' army report all quiet near Woodstock.—On Thursday morning some firing took place for the purpose of dislodging a body of Confederates on the heights near Edinburg.

Death of a Member of Congress.—Washington, April 4.—Representative Johnson, of Pennsylvania, has received a telegram acquainting him of the death to-day, at Allentown, of his colleague, Thos. B. Cooper.

Milwaukee, April 3.—The municipal election held in this city resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate, Horace Chase, for mayor, and nearly the entire Democratic ticket.

Barn Struck by Lightning.—During a thunder storm on last Sunday, the barn of Mr. Mark Connell, in West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., was struck by lightning and entirely consumed.

☞The leaders of the newspaper abolition crusade against General McClellan, are the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the New York *Post*, Philosopher Greely and Fred Douglas.

The Winchester Battle.

Capt. Horner's Company in the Fight.—All Safe.—Mr. J. E. Wible, a member of Capt. Horner's Cavalry Company, writes the following letter to his sister:

Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Dear Sister:—I had written you a short letter on Sunday, but did not intend closing it until the firing had ceased, but toward evening and before the battle was over, we were ordered out to take part in it. We were ordered out about five o'clock in the evening. The battle field is about three miles South-west of Winchester, among the wooded hills. The wood was lined with wounded men from town to the field, some very badly wounded and dying, and others but slightly wounded. Some were riding on horses, others were hauled in wagons, and some were crippling along on their guns as best they could. We started from town at a gallop, and kept at that speed to the battle field. We arrived there just in the hottest part of the action. One of our brass batteries was playing upon the enemy just about as fast as they could load their pieces—which would average about one shot every two seconds. At this time the enemy were sheltered behind a stone fence, which gave them a decided advantage over our infantry, as musket balls would not pierce the stone fence, but whenever they dared to raise their heads above the fence, down would go their carcass from the effect of a ball from one of the Yankee guns, (for they call us all Yankees.) Our artillery, however, soon drove them back from their hiding-place, which gave our boys equal chance with them. The firing from musketry and artillery was terrific at this time, and the woods was clouded with smoke. About six o'clock, and soon after our arrival on the field, the enemy broke and fled in all directions with the exception of their right flank which made a short stand behind one of their batteries, but two of our regiments coming upon them with a sudden charge and a yell, they took to their heels again and have not stopped running yet, or had not at last accounts. Our men pursued till dark, when we halted on a dry high ridge for the night without blankets or food, and it was pretty cold too I can assure you, yet we bore it cheerfully. And thus we spent Sunday night of the 23rd of March.—Our men were engaged the whole night hunting up the wounded. The dead were left lie until the next day. As soon as day broke on Monday morning our cannon opened on the enemy again and our whole forces started in pursuit.

Our company returned to quarters, got breakfast, fed our horses, rested ourselves a little, (for we had slept none on Sunday night) and started after the enemy on the Strausburg road. We travelled very fast, came up to the enemy at Cedar Creek, sixteen miles below this place, where they had a battery and about four thousand infantry and some cavalry. Their battery opened on our advance, when our company and an Ohio company of cavalry were ordered to charge the battery. We were then about a mile distant from them. We were formed in four ranks, drew carbines and started at a gallop towards the enemy's battery, the shells from their guns falling thick and fast around us. We charged for about a half mile midst a storm of iron hail, when seeing their heavy body of infantry and their cavalry, our lines were broken, and our two companies fell back to allow our artillery to play upon them. Six of our parrot guns were soon unlimbered and commenced their work of destruction. They soon silenced the enemy's guns, killing several of their men and wounding four or five so badly that they have since died. Monday night we camped at Cedar Creek, and on Tuesday morning we continued the pursuit. We kept in sight of the enemy all day on Tuesday, and by Tuesday evening our outposts were advanced to about ten miles beyond Strausburg, and about thirty beyond Winchester. Our company has again returned to Winchester; how long we will remain here I cannot say.

The battle-field of Sunday extended over about three square miles. Our loss in killed, I should judge is about seventy-five or one hundred. The Eighty fourth Pennsylvania, had seventeen killed on the field, among the killed their Colonel (Murray).—Four of their men have since died, making in all twenty-one. I should judge we had six thousand men engaged on last Sunday.—The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing is acknowledged by Jackson himself to be one thousand. Some of the ladies of this place had written to him last week that we had but a small force here, and desired him to "come and relieve them of the presence of the Yankees." He came, but did not relieve them of the Yankees. The rebels in town here were so confident of Jackson's success that they prepared supper for his whole army. They had tables set in the churches and other public places for his army, when they would arrive in town. We did not know this until the next day, or we would have had a good supper on Sunday night. The night we were at Cedar Creek we had no provisions; and, as there was a flock of sheep close by we killed several, cooked them and eat them without bread or anything else. Please write soon.

Your affectionate Brother,
J. E. Wible.

True Words.

The N. Y. *World*, a Republican paper, protests against the attempt of the Sumner-Greely school of politicians to resuscitate the Republican party "for the purpose of erasing from the national flag as many stars as it originally contained," and makes the following statement, which might be considered prophesy, if it was not the expression of truth already quite patent:

"As soon as the war draws visibly to a close, the Democratic party will, in any event, spring up again in full vigor. Heavy taxation, the corrupt squandering of the public money brought to light by Congressional committees of investigation, and the questionable stretches of power to which the Executive authority has resorted, will be charged home upon the Republican party, which was alone responsible for the administration."

☞The Chairman of the State Committee of the "People's Party" has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia, on the first of May, "to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration." We will soon know whether *this committee* will call a "Union" or a Republican or a People's Party Convention. It is time to look for a change of name, if not a change of actors.

☞The small pox is raging among the negroes at Beaufort and Hilton Head. The Brigade Surgeon reports that as many as two hundred and fifty to three hundred contrabands have been taken down. As yet, however, the disease has not shown itself among the whites, and as guards are kept constantly about the negro portion of the town, the soldiers may escape the contagion.

The Difference.—The Louisville *Journal* says the Northern enemies of Gen. McClellan pursue him, while his rebel enemies are running away from him.

☞While many of the friends of our brave soldiers are grieving over their absence, with hearts filled with gloomy forebodings, the army of the Potomac is in admirable physical condition and buoyant spirits. Thousands of the men are happier and healthier now than at any former period of their lives.—*Phila. Press.*

The Porter Guards.

Head Quarters 1st Battalion, 10th N. Y. Cavalry.
Back River, Md., April 1st, 1862.

Ed. Compiler:—The interim between my first communication and the present one has embraced another change of stations for the Porter Guards. They now constitute the guard of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between the latter place and Havre De Grace—having replaced the 4th N. Y. Infantry in this duty. *The change was effected on the 26th* ultimo; and the regiment is now established in its new locations, and forms a part of Gen. Cooper's Brigade and Gen. Dix's Division.

I do not learn that much regret was manifested upon our departure from Perryville. *Anything bearing the appearance of* a forward movement and active service will be accepted by any of the unfortunate "reserves" as an earnest of their own speedy participation in the great drama of war.—*In our own regiment*, I have heard but one sentiment upon this subject,—and that, an earnest desire to be thoroughly armed and equipped, and pushed forward to some post of danger. Sharing very fully in this desire, I feel confident that the hour, when it does arrive, will find us ready.

Our 2d Battalion is now in Barracks at Havre De Grace, and furnishes guards for the steam ferry-boat "Maryland," (a very important link of connection in the road,) and the Havre De Grace station. Deserters are occasionally apprehended at this point, calling for the daily exercise of considerable vigilance in the officer of the guard.—The 1st Battalion is detached for duty along the road, as follows: Company A at Back River, G at Gunpowder, F at Bush, and C at Perrymansville. The first three locations are arms of the Chesapeake Bay, crossed at these points by Railroad bridges, which a prudent remembrance of the events of April, 1861, in this vicinity, demands should be carefully watched. The real necessity of a guard upon this road, in view of its great importance as a thoroughfare, undoubtedly exists; and although the use of cavalry for that service is considered unusual, the change is cheerfully acquiesced in, as bringing us something of useful labor.

The head quarters of the 1st Battalion have been established at Back River, with company A; and this, for the time being, becomes the abiding-place of your correspondent. The situation is about six miles from Baltimore, and one of much natural beauty. In addition to the Barracks, a number of tents have been pitched at the encampment, giving a very picturesque air to the surroundings. The weather is quite mild and pleasant: and my own brief experience in tent-life has given me a very favorable idea of it.

In saying thus much of the locality, I have about exhausted it. The vicinity is singularly barren of neighbors, and we are obliged to create occasional resources of relaxation as best we may.

Of the duration of our stay, I am not prepared to speak. Predictions as to future events are very unsatisfactory; and with the wholesome fear that mine might never be realized, I prefer to suppress them entirely. I will advise you from time to time.

F.

Who Plans the Victories.

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following interesting bit of testimony, which concurs with a multitude of others, to show that our recent course of victories has not been the *result of chance or impulse:*

"The subject was under discussion at a dinner table where Gen. Banks was present; and he, who, by the way, stands by Gen. McClellan most loyally, quietly remarked that while in consultation with Gen. McClellan last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map, and pointed out to him upon it every movement that has since been made by our armies; and, as to Manassas, said that we should either drive the rebels from it in a successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord."

☞The Philadelphia *Ledger* has been making some calculations of the amount each State will have to raise of the national tax about to be laid:

"The sum to be raised and paid into the U. S. Treasury by New York every year will be $21,344,142; Pennsylvania, $15,886,425; Ohio, $12,867,701; Indiana, $7,439,175; Illinois, $9,414,643; and the other States in the same ratio."

On this subject of taxation, the Detroit (Michigan) *Free Press* remarks:

"Our Northern people have been dancing an anti-slavery jig, and now they must pay the fiddler. That is all there is of it. We fancy when the time comes to fork over, they, or at least most of them, will inwardly conclude that they are paying '*to dear for the whistle.*'"

Comparisons.—It is useless to deny that the masses of the people have a deep-seated and settled confidence in "Sarsaparilla," as an alterative remedy. Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues; but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has called into market many compounds of Sarsaparilla which contain scarcely any of it, or even any medical virtues whatever. Yet everybody knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Scrofula, Eruptions and cutaneous diseases, and for the purification of the blood, when they can get the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such we are now able to inform them they can obtain. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the celebrated chemists of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain quarts, for a dollar, do contain more of actual curative power than whole gallons of the stuffs which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains more than double the amount of medicinal virtue, which is afforded by any other.—This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford *incontestible* proof that it is true. Such a remedy has been long sought for, and is, *everywhere* needed by all classes of our community.—*Age, Cynthiana, Ky.*

Cough Lozenges.—Brown's Bronchial Troches.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.*

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Wm. C. Stallsmith is making preparations for the immediate erection of a splendid two-story brick front building to his residence, in York street. This street has been *greatly improved* within a few years, and we are pleased to know that the work is still to go on.

Mr. Elias Sheads is about erecting a brick cottage on the west side of town, on the Chambersburg turnpike. It will no doubt be a beautiful and comfortable affair.

☞"Who is the next customer?"

☞F. B. Picking is to-day removing his Clothing and Variety Store to Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will hereafter hold forth.

Geo. F. Eckenrode has commenced the Tailoring business, and has fitted up a very neat shop for that purpose, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond, (the old Post Office location,) where he will be glad to attend to the calls of the public for any work in his line.

Geo. Jacobs will hereafter have kept the Restaurant in the basement of his building, in Chambersburg street, and will see to it that it is conducted in the best manner—serving up every variety of dish that is usually to be had in a first class Restaurant. Jacobs & Bro. continue the Merchant Tailoring at the old stand, with a heavy stock of goods, and ready to make them up in short order.

SHAD.—On Thursday the first Shad of the season made their appearance in this place.—They were of tolerable size, but high in price. We may expect an improvement in both particulars shortly. On the shad subject the Local of the *Patriot & Union* suggests—"Brethring, let us jine in singing,"

Life is like a shad—
Life is like a shad—
Life is like a shad—
Oh——*how it flies!*

☞The First of April was a busy day here. What with the town folks "moving" and the country people in on business matters, our streets wore a decidedly lively appearance.—We understand that money was reasonably plenty—though it must be recollected that less property changed hands this season than usual. But, taken all in all, it may be said that things financial are improving.

☞The 101st Pa. Regiment has left Washington—embarking for some point unknown to us. Capt. Chritzman's Company is in this Regiment. Capt. Bailey's Company was near Alexandria recently, but it was thought the *Reserves would soon be removed from that* point.

☞Persons wishing to engage in a money-making enterprise are referred to the advertisement of the "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," in to-day's paper. The inducements offered are, as we understand, very great, and worthy of especial *consideration. Write for a circular.*

☞Mr. Joseph Wible has sold his Saltzgiver Farm, in Straban township, to Chauncy Brooks, Esq., President of the Western Bank, Baltimore, for $5,431 cash.

☞We have heard that the Porter Guards, or a portion of them, have been detailed to guard the road from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore, and have crossed the river from Perryville for that purpose.

☞A Post Office has been established at the Seven Stars Tavern, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg. (Heintzelman's old stand)—Alex. Miller Post Master. The name of the office is "Seven Stars."

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—The subject of the subjoined notice is a grandson of Hon. Daniel Sheffer, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) this county.

From the Lancaster Daily Express, March 24th:—An interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Trinity Lutheran Church last evening. Mr. D. P. Rosenmiller, son of Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, of this city, has enlisted for the war, having received the appointment of Fourth Master on the gunboat Essex, of the Mississippi fleet. His orders were to leave his home this morning, for active duty. Before entering the service of his country as a soldier this estimable young man performed a duty that should be a warning and an example to all who jeopard their lives in the battle-field. In the midst of his friends and in the presence of his companions, he made a public profession of religion, and was, on the last evening of his stay in the city, *confirmed* a member of the Lutheran Church. The ceremony took place in Rev. Conrad's Church, on Duke street, and was solemnly impressive.

Mr. Rosenmiller was a student of Franklin College. He was an active member of several literary and miscellaneous societies in the College and the city, in all of which he proved himself a valuable member and congenial companion. *He carries with him the good* wishes and prayers of many warm friends and associates, who will take pleasure in his success and be glad to hear of his speedy return.

Complimentary Resolutions.—From the Lancaster Express, March 26th:—At a meeting of the Lancaster Artillery Cadets the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, our late Lieutenant, D. P. Rosenmiller, *has been called from our midst*, to engage in the noble cause of defending his country's rights, be it

Resolved, That while we heartily congratulate him upon his appointment to the Navy, and we look upon it as reflecting great credit upon our Company, at the same time we sincerely regret the loss of so efficient an officer.

Resolved, That we have ever found in him a true friend, always active in promoting the welfare of our Company.

Resolved, That the best wishes of the Cadets accompany him wherever he may go, and that it is our sincere hope that the God of Battles may shield him from all danger.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published the Daily Express.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Communicated.

Whereas, in His inscrutable wisdom, God has removed from our midst our much loved class-mate, Charles G. Schmucker, and whilst we humbly bow to the dispensation of Divine Providence, *and recognize in this* affliction the hand of Him who doeth all things well—therefore,

Resolved, That in this bereavement we are deprived of our best member, whose presence among us was signally blessed, and whose intercourse and commendable zeal have exerted so happy an influence upon us and those with whom he associated.

Resolved, That whilst we express our condolence with his afflicted family and friends, and tender them our *warmest sympathies*, we rejoice that in his exemplary life and peaceful death we have the blessed hope that he has been called from the trials and sorrows of earth to the happiness of that better land.

Resolved, That his unexpected death, in the midst of opening usefulness, admonishes us to increased fidelity, and to be always prepared, for the Son of Man cometh at such an hour as we think not.

Resolved, That, in token of our respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That we transmit a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved parents, and that we request their publication in the "Lutheran and Missionary," "Lutheran Observer," and the papers of town.

Frank. Richards,
E. W. Meisenhelder,
Frank. Muhlenberg,
Penn'a. College, Mar. 29, 1862. Com.

BIG STEER.—Daniel Geiselman, Esq., of Union township, has disposed of his mammoth Steer, to Messrs. Lieben & Faber, of York.—Before removal, the Steer was placed upon the hay scales at Mr. Geiselman's, and weighed within a fraction of *three thousand pounds!*—About the 15th inst. the York people will be served with roasts and steaks entirely magnificent. We shall envy them.

☞Senator Clymer, of Berks, and Representative Dellone, of York, have our thanks for Legislative favors.

Forced March Against a Rebel Camp at Union City, Tennessee.

Chicago, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Journal from Cairo says that Colonel Buford yesterday, accompanied by the 27th and 47th Illinois Regiments, and part of the 13th Wisconsin Regiment from the force near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Colonel Hedge, made a descent upon Union City, Tennessee, after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell on the rebel encampment there at 7 o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction, and several of the enemy were killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils were captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster's stores, &c. Our loss was only one man killed, from an explosion in burning. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

The Enemy Still Near Strasburg.

Strasburg, March 31.—About 2,000 rebels made their appearance some two miles beyond our pickets to-day, when the nearest regiment was drawn up in line of battle and awaited an attack, but as we declined going beyond the lines, the enemy did not make an attack.

Yesterday the rebels threw several shells into the camp of the Massachusetts 22d, but subsequently beat a retreat on the appearance of an advance of our troops.

Capt. Savage and companion, of the 22d Massachusetts regiment, yesterday, whilst riding out, passed beyond our lines by accident, and came upon the rebels, who fired upon them. Capt. Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. Both finally found their way back to camp during the night.

The Siege of Island No. 10.

Chicago, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says: The rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the bend of the river, directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted. Large numbers are masked as yet, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point—several batteries, however, are plainly visible.

Their entrenchments extend from the centre of the land to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men. Our mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. Our shells are all thrown up on the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at our transports. Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between batteries which are placed on the opposite sides of the river below that place. We get no news from there at this point.

Interesting from the Fleet off Savannah.

Philadelphia, April 2d.—A private letter received here, dated on board the U. States gunboat Seminole, says that the Seminole, Wyandotte and Norwich, under command of Captain Gillis, senior officer, proceeded up Wilmington river and arriving within a mile of the rebel batteries, dispersed the rebel cavalry by throwing shell, after which the batteries were shelled.

The rebel force fled ingloriously, leaving everything behind, even their dinners.—Capt. Gillis landed and hoisted the old flag on the ramparts, and another was hoisted on the rebel headquarters by Acting Master Steele. The batteries were then all destroyed, but the dwellings in the neighborhood were spared, but they were afterwards burnt by the rebels.

The batteries mounted ten guns and were well built. The squadron returned to Warsaw Inlet.

Fort Pulaski had not surrendered at the date of this letter, but it would be compelled to do so shortly.

Advance of Gen. Banks' Army—Skirmishing on the Way.

Woodstock, April 1.—Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning towards this point, when, on approaching the town, Ashby, with a force of rebel cavalry, infantry and a battery, disputed the passage of the Federal troops. We however passed on through the town, the rebels frequently stopping in their retreat and throwing shells, to which we responded with effect.

Gen. Banks pursued the enemy to Edinburg, five miles south of Woodstock, Ashby burning two turnpike and one railroad bridge in his retreat. All the railroad bridges between here and Strasburg had been previously destroyed.

The only casualty on our side was one man killed in the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment, and one of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment received a rifle ball in his belt-plate, but it proved harmless.

Woodstock, April 2, 8 A. M.—Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stony creek, near Edinburg, this morning at 7 o'clock. They were in a line of battle within range of our guns. Probably there were none but Ashby's command.

Our forces will rebuild the bridge over the creek to-day.

All was quiet during the night. It is not known if Jackson's main body were engaged in the skirmish yesterday.

No More Troops Wanted.

Washington, April 3.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice is given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

☞General Halleck writes to the Quartermaster General at Washington, that the shoes issued to the troops wear out in four days. He says a change must be effected if the government hopes to keep the army of the West together.

Singular Cause of Death.—It is stated that Capt. Slaymaker, of the Iowa Second, and formerly of York county, Pa., came to his death at the battle of Fort Donelson in a singular manner. A bullet struck his pocket knife in his left pocket, shivered it to pieces and drove the blade into his body, so that it and not the bullet severed the artery, the rupture of which caused his death.—Pieces of the knife were found in his wallet.

☞A distinguished citizen of Nashville writes to the Louisville *Journal* that the disciplined and good conduct of the U. S. troops are the subject of praise by both friend and foe. If such pacific policy is pursued, it will do more toward the reconstruction of the Union than forty victories.

☞Jim Lane has been "mustered out" of the U. S. service by a general order.—He ought to have been drummed out, to the tune of the Rogue's March, long ago.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1.—It appears from the official correspondence that towards the close of the last year a letter, written by Dr. Hopkins, came into possession of our State Department. It was therein stated that an organization had been formed by which the members of the Golden Circle were to rush into the army and service of the federal government and thus gain influence and position for carrying out treasonable schemes; and further, that ex-President Pierce was among the prominent members. When this letter was received, a note was sent to ex-President Pierce, enclosing an extract from it, saying: "Your name is connected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the government. Any information on the subject will be acceptable."

Mr. Pierce, in reply, expresses his surprise that even seeming credence should have been given to the charge, and appeals to his general course as a complete refutation of the slander, and remarks that he never belonged to any secret league, society or association, and further, objects to the form of the note. Secretary Seward, in reply, explains that this was written by William Hunter, chief clerk of the department; explains the circumstances under which he signed it, and regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology.

SERENADE TO GEN. McCLELLAN.—A dispatch from Washington, dated March 31st, says: Major Gen. McClellan was visited at his quarters, near Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, on Friday night last, by the entire Ninety-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, under command of Col. Gosline. The occasion was enlivened by the music of the band, and also from a glee club belonging to the regiment. After the serenade the General appeared and addressed the regiment as his comrades, adding that he thanked them for three things—one in the past, one in the present, and one in the future. In the past for the superior discipline and military skill displayed on every occasion when he had been permitted to witness them on the field; in the present for the smiling confidence which shone in the faces which he was able to see in the dim light; and in the future for the assurance that on them he could rely to help him, to fight for him, and if necessary to die for him. Can I not? At this a thousand voices answered, "Yes, yes—every time." He then said he did not think this last would be necessary; that he hoped to subdue the rebellion without resorting to such sacrifice. With "three times three" and a huge tiger, they bade the General "good night," nearly every man as they passed him, insisting upon giving him a hearty shake by the hand. The General's wife, who was present, seemed fully imbued with the enthusiasm of those around her.

ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.—A prominent gentleman, and a Republican officeholder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense anti-abolition sentiment in all quarters of the west since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes and that threats are made against many abolition members of Congress that if they show themselves before the people in the west they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling, he reports is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the abolitionists are supposed to be tending.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE "MISSIONARIES" AT PORT ROYAL.—A New York letter dated April 1st says:

If some very intelligent and closely observing army officers, who came passengers from Port Royal in the Oriental to-day, do not exaggerate, I am afraid the missionary brethren who have gone down there to convert the negroes are sadly in need of the christian virtue of charity among themselves. There are constant quarrels among them, it seems, about things spiritual as well as things temporal, and much annoyance to the military authorities is the consequence. At first, Gen. Sherman did not much mind it, but the grievance now is such that he has been compelled to represent the case to the War Department, with a view to its removal.

☞The story of the "Quaker Guns," or painted logs, at Manassas, which was seized upon with malignant pleasure by Wendell Phillips, the New York Tribune, and other Abolition malcontents, to give point to their slanders against General McClellan, turns out to be a hoax set afloat by our own soldiers. Col. E. H. Wright and Col. J. J. Astor, who rode through the rebel works immediately after they were entered by the advance guard of the national troops, are reported as stating most positively that there were neither "Quaker Guns" nor painted logs of any kind in the embrasures at that time.

☞The members of the Ohio Legislature have postponed the election of a United States Senator to the next session. The Hon. B. F. Wade led the vote on nearly or quite every ballot, and on one came within two votes of being nominated.

☞Wendell Phillips receives $100 for each Abolition lecture he delivers, it is said.

MARRIED.

On the 13th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. BENJAMIN F. KEPNER, of Abbottstown, to Miss HARRIET S. B. MUMMA, of Butler township.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. P. Raby, Mr. D. W. A. WITTER to Miss ANNA ELIZA SIDNEY McCANS, both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HOWARD F. H. McCANS to Miss MARY BARBARA SPANGLER, both of Adams county.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, in this place, HORNER, son of Mr. John Hoke, aged 5 years. Funeral at 2 P. M. to-day.

Last evening, in Mountjoy township, Mr. JACOB FETTERHOFF, aged 72 years.

On the 28th of March, at her residence, in Hunterstown, Mrs. MARY MARGARET GRASS, aged 71 years and 25 days. The deceased lived for many years at Hunterstown, and was much esteemed by all who knew her. She bore her afflictions, which were great and long protracted, with much meekness and christian resignation. She adorned her profession in life, and her end was peace. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On the 30th ult., Mrs. MAGDALENA, wife of Mr. Daniel Menges, of Middletown, aged 63 years and 11 days.

On the 24th ult., in Hunterstown, ELIZABETH M. FELTY, daughter of John Felty, dec.

On Tuesday last, JACOB EDWARD TAYLOR, son of Solomon E. and Mary Ann Taylor, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 7th of March, near Petersburg, Y. S., JOHN W., son of John and Leah Sheets, aged 13 years and 7 months.

Yesterday week, in Cumberland township, MARY ALICE, daughter of Cornelius and Lizzie H. Daugherty, aged 2 years 7 months and 17 days.

She has gone to her Heavenly home,
To her Father in the Promised Land;
Away from earth her spirit hath flown,
To join the angel band.

Communicated.

Died, on the 12th ult., of brain fever, in Hamiltonban township, ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of George and Sophia Andrew, aged 7 years and 1 day.

Dear Jane, now thy pains are o'er,
Thy suff'rings at an end—
And high as holiest angels soar
May thy blest soul ascend.

Thy fever'd brow is cold in death,
Calm and serene thy face,
Across thy cheeks a pois'nous breath
Has marked its icy trace.

Thy loving friends around thee long
Have watched with tend'rest care,
Have often sought to soothe with song
Thy grief so hard to bear.

Communicated.

Died, on the 28th ult., in Straban township, HOWARD ANDERSON, son of Samuel E. and Susanna C. Yeagy, aged 8 months and 28 days.

Weep not for little Howard,
He has gone to God, who gave
His spirit—sleeps in Jesus,
Though he's silent in the grave.

Loving parents, cease your weeping,
Dry your tears—it must be so;
God now has him in His keeping,
Oh! then cease your woe.

Hard, I know, has been the parting
From little Anderson's side,
But 'tis the good Lord's calling—
By it we must abide. C. Y.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 75 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 03 to 1 05
Corn	40
Rye	55
Oats	30
Buckwheat	40
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 40
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	4 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 25 to 5 37
Wheat	1 23 to 1 55
Rye	66 to 72
Corn	51 to 62
Oats	36 to 37
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 00 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund	4 50 to 5 50
Hay	18 00 to 22 00
Whiskey	25 to 26
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 75
Wheat	1 15 to 1 20
Rye	62
Corn	43
Oats	30
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

Special Notices.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still, we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Feb. 10, '62. 2m

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week, and disease of any kind is impossible.—Consumption and Lung difficulties always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter; and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unfading beauty. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. m24.1m

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT! [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Sept. 2, 1861. 1y

"*No Party.*"—We have never objected to the Republicans taking to themselves the offices, but have denounced their hypocrisy in pretending to disregard party while betraying more party zeal than ever, and appropriating to themselves all the benefits of party success. The N. Y. *Atlas* has investigated the affairs of the New York Custom House, and learns the following facts:

"Out of 227 out-door officers—inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers—all but 27 have been removed by Barney, which is a much larger proportion than was ever before removed by any collector; and yet Mr. Barney has fallen far short of giving satisfaction to his party. The proportion of inside clerks proscribed is not known exactly, but it is supposed to equal if not exceed the ratio of beheaded inspectors."

☞Ellen Ritchie, wife of Samuel Ritchie, of Chester, Pa., while laboring under a fit of insanity, committed suicide on Sunday week, by drowning herself and her infant child in the Delaware.

☞In New York the Republicans are for re-organizing their party under the name of "Republican"—the *Times* declaring that the "Union Party" has served its purpose, and will not answer any longer. The radical Republicans in Philadelphia—with Wm. B. Thomas, the Collector of the Port, at their head—take the same view of the subject. McClure & Co. may, however, succeed in keeping up some humbugging disguise, with a view to cheating weak-kneed Democrats into their support. Won't work, though!

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;
FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,
TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and
A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING, ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

A Big Thing!

THE LATEST AND BEST OUT!—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE

Uncle Sam Prize Envelope,

Containing 6 sheets Commercial Note Paper, Union designs 6 sheets Commercial Note Paper assorted colors, 6 do do do do
6 White Envelopes, Union Designs,
12 Buff do do do
1 Accommodation Pen Holder,
1 Fine Steel Pen, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Blotting Pad, 1 Fine Gold Plated Pen. Premium instructions for making the best water-proof Glue known, premium Silver Wash, best water-proof Chemical Erasive Compound. (A premium was awarded for the above preparations at three different State Fairs.) Together with a Beautiful Prize worth from Twenty-five Cts. to Ten Dollars.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," is beyond all question, the handsomest and most admirably arranged affair of the kind yet offered, and sells rapidly wherever it is introduced. Our Stationery is of the choicest description, while our GIFTS in point of Style and excellence of quality, are unsurpassed. We actually give the purchaser a Dollar's worth for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

besides presenting him with a CHOICE PRIZE, worth in many cases TEN TIMES the cost of the package. Local and Traveling Agents—Male or Female—can realize from $25 to $50 per week by selling the "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," whilst Pedlars, Sutlers, Canvassers, Storekeepers and others will find it a valuable auxilary in increasing their receipts. Circulars giving full particulars mailed free.

☞SAMPLE PRIZE ENVELOPES forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 Cents.

Address G. B. JONES,
Box 889, P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Head Quarters, No. 50, N. 5th st.

April 7, 1862.

Notice.

THOMAS T. GARDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas T. Gardner, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington twp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. B. GARDNER, *Adm'r.*

April 7, 1862. 6t

Coal! Coal! Coal!

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Wealth comes by saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient and profitable depository to all classes of people.

February 24, 1862. 2m

Miss C. Sheads'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms—Per session of five months, $75.—For Music and Languages extra.

For further particulars address
C. L. SHEADS,

Aug. 26, 1861. 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

LADIES' FAIR,

At St. Joseph's Academy,

McSHERRYSTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.

THE LADIES OF CONOWAGO announce a FAIR at St. Joseph's Academy, McSherrystown, for the benefit of the Orphans at that Institution, to commence on *Monday, the 28th day of April next, and continue throughout the week.* The Fair will be held in the Day School House connected with the Academy. An almost endless variety of

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES, AND REFRESHMENTS,

will be offered for sale. On Tuesday a

GRAND DINNER

will be gotten up in the Commencement Saloon, and preparations for a large company will be made. On each evening after Tuesday, SUPPERS will be had, and an

OYSTER SUPPER

on Friday. On Saturday evening

A CHARITY CONCERT

will be given by able performers.

☞ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, holding good for eight days, will be issued on the Northern Central, Hanover, Gettysburg and Littlestown Railroads—which will entitle holders to a free pass to the Fair Room. Passengers for the Fair will be met at the Hanover Depot, and conveyed to McSherrystown free of charge. Horses will be fed and attentive ostlers provided for the week. A large stable and yard near the Fair Room will be used for the purpose.

☞The object of the Fair is purely a charitable one, and no effort will be spared to make it a success worthy of that object. The Ladies confidently hope that the public will extend to it a generous encouragement.

McSherrystown, March 31, 1862.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 19th day of April next,* (1862,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, half a mile southeast of David Goodyear's tavern, adjoining lands of David Goodyear and Jesse D. Newman, containing 33 ACRES, more or less, about 4 acres cleared, and the balance in timber—improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, Two-story Frame Back-building, Frame Weatherboarded Stable, Spring House, Corn Crib, SAW MILL, with a Shingle Saw attached; a one & half story Log Tenant House, Spring of water near the door of the mansion dwelling, Fruit Trees, &c. The Conogocheague runs through said tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JEREMIAH CARBAUGH.

Also, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. W. Stahle, Peter Gintling, heirs of Jacob Hankey, and others, containing 142 ACRES, more or less, about 30 acres of which are in timber, 30 acres in meadow, and the residue farm land—improved with a Two-story Double Log Dwelling HOUSE, Spring House, Double Log Barn, Log Stable, Corn Crib, a Well of water with a pump in it near the door of the dwelling, Cellar under said house—two Orchards of choice fruit trees, with a small stream of water through the tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JACOB ECKENRODE.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 31, '62.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday, the 12th day of April next,* at his residence, in Littlestown, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz:

1 HORSE, 1 Cow, 1 One-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon and Harness, 2 Wheel-barrows, Grain Drill, lot of NEW FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Stands, Sofa, Settee, Safes, Sinks, Cupboard; a lot of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.; also Clothing and Dry Goods; 2 sets of Blacksmith Tools; a lot of Tubs, Barrels, Boxes, 3 Coal Stoves and Pipe, Cooking Stove and Fixtures, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

March 31, 1862. ts* JOHN MILLER.

New Millinery

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MISS MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Littlestown and surrounding country, that she continues the Millinery business, at Francis Eline's, Emmitsburg street, Littlestown, Adams county, where (having just returned from the city) she will keep on hand, for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Band-boxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods of the newest and best styles. Ready-trimmed Bonnets are at all times to be had—among them the new style White Neapolitan, in great variety.

Bonnet-making and trimming attended to with dispatch and cheaply. Bonnets bleached and done up for 37½ cents. Latest fashions received for Spring and Summer Bonnets.

March 17, 1862. 4t

Mummasburg Store.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the STORE of his father, (Jacob Fulweiler,) in Mummasburg, and intends carrying on the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to receive the public's continued patronage. C. H. FULWEILER.

March 17, 1862.

Notice.

THE undersigned, residing on the Gettysburg and Carlisle road, near Bender's Church, offers at private sale, an excellent GREY MARE, 8 years old, family beast, sound and gentle, on reasonable terms. Also, my FARM is for sale. JACOB HEAGEY.

March 31, 1863. 3t

☞Star copy 3t and charge adv.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 10, 1862.

Another Victory Certain.

THE undersigned having just returned from the city, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has purchased as fine a lot of goods in his line as has ever been brought to this place, viz: A very fine article of Mackerel at 12 cents per dozen, English Dairy Cheese at 16 cents per pound, a splendid article of Fine Cut Tobacco for chewing, and in fact everything that is usually kept in a store of the kind. His assortment of Queensware will compare with any other house in town or county, according to prices. Give him a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

March 10, 1862.

Notice.

MARY WELTY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Welty, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN Z. WELTY, *Adm'r.*

March 3, 1862. 6t*

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

12 or 15,000 Trees

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE.

12 or 15,000 Trees will be offered at Public Sale.

12 or 15,000 Trees, Fruit and Ornamental, will be offered at Sale.

IN LOTS, principally of 25, 50, 75 to 100, of the best varieties in cultivation, to suit all who may wish to purchase and plant Trees.

CHOICE YARD FRUIT, with Evergreen and Shade Trees, will be offered in smaller lots, of from 2 trees to half a dozen.

The undersigned, having an immense stock of 3 or 400,000 Trees in cultivation, and intending to thin out a portion of the stock, by drawing out the Trees of largest size, in order to give room to others of less size, to add in vigor and growth—I therefore intend to offer 12 or 15,000 Trees, more or less, and also Grape Stocks, ON APRIL 9, 10 and 11, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, 1862.

On which 3 days will be offered Trees of as good size, fine form, and as healthy in quality as can be grown and trained in any soils of country in the United States or in any other country.

On the days above mentioned will be offered at Public Sale, Trees of the best varieties in cultivation, all assorted, to prove satisfactory to all.

APPLE TREES, 6 to 7 ft. in size and above.
PEACH TREES, standard 4 to 5 feet.
PEAR TREES, standard 4 to 5 feet.
DWARF PEAR TREES, 3 to 4 feet.
CHERRY TREES, 4 to 6 feet.
PLUM TREES, 4 to 5 feet.
APRICOT TREES, 4 to 6 feet.
GRAPE VINES, strong stocks.
SHADE TREES, different varieties, 7 to 9 & 10 ft.
EVERGREEN TREES, very fine, 3 to 4 ft.

Evergreen Trees, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May, than such as are planted so very early in the season, when the soil is too cold and wet. Trees of all kinds have done much better that have been planted near corn planting time, than such that were planted too early.

The Trees will all be taken out of the Nursery, and are healed in other soil before the leaves open out. They will therefore then not put forth foliage until in May and when then planted, there will not be a failure of ½ dozen out of several hundred, when properly treated and planted.

Tree planters can all see the stock before purchasing. There is no need to fear that inferior stock will be gotten, as is often taken out by some Traveling Agents.

A credit of 6 months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5 and upwards, and when paid cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off. H. F. M. PETERS.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock, on each day, on the premises, one and a half miles south-east of Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

March 24, 1862. ts

Tavern License.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 21st day of April next:*

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg,
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Israel Yount, " "
Henry Kotler, Berwick borough,
Francis J. Wilson, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, Franklin township,
M. A. Miller, " "
H. Latshaw, " "
Jacob Mickley of D., " "
Geo. A. Corwell, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
Benj. Schriver, " "
George W. Rex, Butler
Daniel Hartzell, " "
David Keckler, " "
James H. McSherry, Germany
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Levi Kreps, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Christian Raffensperger, Tyrone
Allen M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Jeremiah Stem, Hamiltonban
Barney Bigham, " "
Reuben Stem, " "
Peter Schively, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
Benjamin Eicholtz, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen
Oliver P. House, " "
John B. Hoffman, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, Huntington
Daniel H. Markley, " "
John D. Becker, " "
George Shane, Oxford
Anth'y Shinabrough, " "
Jacob Martin, " "
William Toot, Cumberland
Francis Bream, " "
John Busbey, Sr., Conowago
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Robert M. Dicks, Reading
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant
J. E. Smith, " "
Daniel Minnich, Hamilton
Daniel Baker, " "
Nicholas Moritz, Freedom

STORE LICENSES.

H. G. Carr, Gettysburg,
Geo. F. Kalbfleish, "
Nathaniel Eames, Littlestown,
Lewis Overholtzer, Liberty township.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

March 24, 1862. tc

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Lost and Found!

THE "goods times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks' you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburgs, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS,

York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 10, 1862.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of January in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 21st day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 24, 1862. tc

Jury List—April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Straban—Henry Witmor, (Foreman,) Edward Moritz.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Gettysburg—George Norbeck.
Menallen—Isaac Miller.
Latimore—Henry Martin, John Henry Myers.
Tyrone—Uriah Gardner, Geo. W. Hartman.
Conowago—Wm. Dattera, (Miller.)
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Hamiltonban—John H. Baumgardner, George Herring.
Mountpleasant—John Cashman, Jacob E. Miller, Samuel Hilt.
Franklin—John Brady, Samuel Hart.
Liberty—John Clarke.
Cumberland—James Thompson.
Hamilton—John Ruff.
Oxford—Jno. L. Noel.
Mountjoy—Abner Mills.
Union—Enoch Lefever.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamilton—Franklin Wollett, Samuel Mummert.
Straban—John Lynch, Jacob L. Grass.
Menallen—Clinton Swope, Conrad Weaner.
Huntington—Jesse Johns, Cornelius Bream, Thomas G. Neely.
Mountjoy—James Smith, James Wintrode.
Berwick bor.—Lewis Jordy, Wesley Roberts.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Hull.
Tyrone—Marks Bream.
Union—Samuel P. Young, Daniel Maring.
Conowago—Samuel G. Sneeringer, John Metzler.
Reading—Emanuel Neidich, Israel Brown.
Franklin—Elias Hartman, John Raffensperger.
Gettysburg—Israel Yount, John Culp.
Butler—Wm. Slaybaugh, George Shank.
Germany—Alfred P. Starr, Isaac Staub.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.
Freedom—George J. White, David Stover.
Hamiltonban—Peter Schively, Wm. Ferguson.
Oxford—Elias Slagle.

March 24, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS. ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Millinery, Straw Goods, &c.

WE have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND ST., above Arch, PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully, H. WARD.

March 24, 1862. 4t

Auditor's Notice.

THE subscriber, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to report distribution of the monies arising from the Sheriff's Sale, under sundry writs of Fieri Facias, of the personal property of John H. Fritchey and Charles Crouse, under the firm name of Fritchey & Crouse, of Littlestown, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 7th day of April next,* at the office of M. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, when and where all persons interested in said fund are requested to present their claims.

MOSES McCLEAN, *Auditor.*

March 10, 1862. td

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 9:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Junction at 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 9:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12:30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 20, 1862.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no further than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 27, 1860.

Holiday Presents.

JUST received from Philadelphia a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at reduced prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Fresh Stock.

H. G. CARR has just received from Philadelphia a fresh stock of GROCERIES, to which he invites the attention of the public. It embraces Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Syrups, Molasses of all kinds, including a superior article for baking; Spices, &c.

He has also laid in a new supply of HOSIERY, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Liquors of all kinds always on hand.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

February 24, 1862.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at R. F. McILHENY'S

Oct. 28.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861 tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late Improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Second Supply

OF THE SEASON.—GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from Philadelphia with a large supply of English and French CLOTHS, BEAVER DO., OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS and CASSIMERES, in great variety, from 75 cents to $3.50 per yard. Cassinets, Velvets, Jeans, &c., with a general assortment of Domestic Goods. We have now on hand a large stock of Overcoats, ranging from $3.87 to $15,00. Also, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Men's and Boys' Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers and Monkey Jackets. Our clothing is all of our own make and warranted, well made. Our stock of Overcoats particularly is large.—We are receiving Overcoats, &c., daily from the hands we have employed, so that we keep our stock well assorted. The above goods have been purchased on the very best terms for cash, and will be sold at a very reduced price for the same. Give us a call.

Dec. 30, 1861.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest fall style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Notice.

PETER GUISE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Guise, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM GUISE, *Adm'r.*

March 10, 1862. 6t*

Notice.

SAMUEL CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Cashman, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB MELHORN, *Adm'r.*

March 17, 1862. 6t*

Harper's Weekly.

SINGLE COPIES SIX CENTS.—TERMS.—One copy for one year, $2 50; two copies for one year, $4 00; Harper's Weekly and Harper's Magazine, one year, $4 00. Harper's Weekly will be sent gratuitously for one month—as a specimen—to any one who applies for it. Specimen numbers of the Magazine will also be sent gratuitously.

Volumes I, II, III, and IV Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in Cloth extra. Price $3 50 each, are now ready.

Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish their Numbers bound, at Fifty Cents each. Twenty-five per cent. discount allowed to Bookbinders and the Trade.

*** To postmasters and agents getting up a Club of Ten Subscribers, a Copy will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. Specimen Numbers gratuitously supplied.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Mar. 24. Franklin Square, New York.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

All Sorts.

Firing A Mortar.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The firing of a mortar is the very poetry of battle. A bag of powder weighing from eighteen to twenty pounds is dropped into the bore of the huge monster. The derrick drops the shell in; the angle is calculated; a long cord is attached to the primer; the gunner steps out upon the platform; and the balance of the crew upon the shore. The captain gives the word, the gunner gives his cord a sudden jerk, a crash like a thousand thunders follows, a tongue of flame leaps from the mouth of the mortar, and a column of smoke rolls up in beautiful fleecy spirals, developing into rings of exquisite proportion.—One can see the shell as it leaves the mortar, flying through the air, apparently no larger than a marble. The next you see of the shell, a beautiful cloud of smoke bursts into sight, caused by the explosion. Imagine ten of these monsters thundering at once, the air filled with smoke clouds, the gunboats belching out destruction and completely hidden from sight in whirls of smoke, the shell screaming through the air with an unearthly sound, and the distant guns of the enemy sending their solid shot and shell above and around us, dashing the water up in glistening columns and jets of spray, and you have the sublime poetry of war.

Reserves

The great battle or battles which are to be decisive of the war will in all probability be themselves decided by reserves. History teaches us the lesson, and demands this conclusion. Reserves are formed of the best troops—the invincibles—who, when the strong point of the field is in danger, come up like a thunderbolt, and, bearing down all opposition, save the day.—Held back until the necessity is urgent, they almost always turn the scale.

The Romans formed their veterans, the *triarii*, in the third line, and so arranged as to receive the first and second line, the *hastati* and the *principes*, and to retrieve the fortunes of the battle when these fell back upon their protection.

"Acting as reserves, fresh troops of Desaix, at Marengo, (Napoleon, unwisely, had provided no reserve,) won the battle after it had been once effectually lost. "General," said Napoleon, "the battle is lost." "It is but four o'clock," said Desaix, taking out his watch; there is time enough to win another."

The Prussians at Waterloo were Wellington's effective and overpowering reserves, and they arrived at the critical moment. The skill of a General is manifested by his power to use his reserves just at the right moment and in the effective place.—When the enemy are exhausted, and when his own troops have expended all their energies, then let his fresh, vigorous reserves, composed of the flower of the army—regular regiments, well officered, burning for an opportunity—come down in a compact mass, with "the light of battle" on every countenance, and opposition will wither away as they advance.

The anagrams are antitheses. Where there are well handled reserves there can be no *reverse*.

The War in Virginia.

Strasburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, is about to gain a historical reputation. The war in that vicinity is progressing vigorously. The rebels are gradually retreating up the valley, and endeavoring to retard the advance of the Federal troops as much as is practicable. Strasburg is about twenty miles beyond Winchester, and there has been almost a continuous fight over the whole ground. The rebels have suffered much more in this series of battles and skirmishes than the Government troops have, and their loss of artillery and small arms must be a serious inconvenience to them.—The mountainous regions which they are attempting to defend affords many strong positions, but it is probable that the defeats which they have already suffered will have a greatly demoralizing effect upon their men, many of whom are undoubtedly very sick of the struggle in which they are engaged. The Shenandoah Valley is one of the finest portions of Virginia, and its occupation by our troops will greatly tend to hasten the end of the insurrection.

Warrenton Occupied.

Our troops marched over from Warrenton Junction Sunday, and took possession of Warrenton. They met with no resistance, and were joyfully received by many of the inhabitants.

[Warrenton is the capital of Fauquier county, Virginia, and is situated one hundred miles north by west from Richmond. It is the terminus of the Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—Pond Mountain and Bald Ridge slope to the plain near this town. Warrenton is a beautiful town, and lies in a picturesque and productive country, and formerly had an active business. It is ten miles from the Warrenton Junction; contains a fine court house, three or four churches, two academies and two newspaper offices. Its population was about sixteen hundred at the outbreak of the war.]

Gen. Smith.

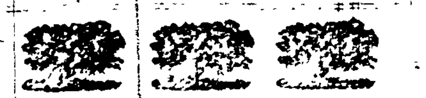
During the battle at Fort Donelson, Gen. Smith was so conspicuous a target for the enemy's sharpshooters that his escape is almost miraculous. He rode up and down during the hottest fire, and never dodged a ball, though his officers constantly ducked their heads at every discharge of cannon. At one time as he was waving his sword, a ten pound solid shot passed between his arm and his head. Soon after, another shot passed close enough to lift his cap off his head, and he was afterward struck in the stomach by a spent grape shot. He is an old regular officer, 60 years of age, and showed himself a true soldier in sharing the hardships of the men. The night before the surrender he slept in a blanket beside a log, with his feet towards a camp fire, and the cold was so intense that when the blanket caught fire from a spark, it burned into his boots before he felt the heat. Of course, he enjoys the unbounded confidence of his men.

☞ It is stated that a new projectile, adapted to the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the Monitor, has been made at the Cold Spring Foundry, at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of wrought iron eight inches thick, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees.

☞ A. Galbraith Miller, formerly of this place (son of Hon. A. G. Miller, now of Milwaukie), is in command of the First Regiment Maryland Cavalry. The Regiment is at Baltimore at present.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose. Come and examine them.

Advertisements.



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engraving comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and fore varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye and form an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment, with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before and after the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and improve the productiveness of abundant crops even in unfavorable seasons on locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatment for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to [illegible] and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to prevent the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the prosperousness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by
H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Pendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞ The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount. One or more Agents will be appointed to canvass this county and receive subscriptions, and deliver the Maps for $2 per copy.

Influential Agents are wanted to canvass every county in the United States, and to deliver Maps to subscribers. An agency for the Map will surely insure profitable employment to such as can exert a good influence in making sales readily. Liberal inducements are made to agents. A sample copy can be seen at this office. [Feb. 10, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

Foreign Attachment.

CHAUNCY BROOKS, WALTER B. BROOKS & DERRICK FAHNESTOCK, parties doing business under the name, style and title of BROOKS, FAHNESTOCK & CO. vs C. W. HOFFMAN. — No. 1, April T. 1862.—Foreign Attachment.

ADAMS COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county—greeting:

We command you, that you attach C. W. Hoffman, late of your county, by all and singular his goods, chattels, lands and tenements in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Gettysburg, in and for said county, on the 21st day of April next, there to answer Chauncy Brooks, Walter B. Brooks and Derrick Fahnestock, parties doing business under the name, style and title of Brooks, Fahnestock & Co., of a plea in debt, and also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them, may be attached, so that they shall be and appear before our said Court at the day and place aforementioned to answer what shall be objected against them or him, and abide the judgment of the Court thereon, and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President Judge of our said Court, at Gettysburg, this 27th day of January, A. D., 1862.

J. F. BAILEY, Pro.,
Per R. W. Bailey, Dep. Pro.

By virtue of the above Writ, I have attached the following described Real Estate of C. W. Hoffman, the defendant therein, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, in Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Peter Beitler on the east.

Also, 3 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, in Gettysburg, adjoining the Railroad on the north, lots of Fahnestock's heirs on the west.

Also, A HALF LOT OF GROUND, on the north side of Chambersburg street, in Gettysburg, adjoining lots of John Slentz on the east.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 17, '62. 6t

Notice.

MARIA McCLELLAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Maria McClellan, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. DUNCAN, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 24, 1862. 6t

Cheap

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, MONKEY JACKETS, MONKEY JACKETS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, DRAWERS, VESTS, VESTS, PANTS, PANTS.

Lots of them, a little cheaper than the cheapest, all of our own make, to be had at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.
Jan. 6, 1862. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, *BOOK BINDER* AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors and having laid in a large and fine assortment he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the foot of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape—and that we feel and prepared to so an extent, to supply the trade in quantities, of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best judges. Persons wishing a pure article, can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞ For sale by A. D. Buehler and E. H. Minnigh, Gettysburg, and E. Hantsaw, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.
June 6, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers.

SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney for Claims, and Bounty Land and Pension agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service. Bounty land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.
J. C. Neely, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

A. Scott & Son.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets. We have just received our Stock of Goods, suited to the FALL AND WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies, we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c., for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.

☞ Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 14, 1861.

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment. To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer. MARCUS SAMSON.

☞ Persons indebted can call either at the Store, N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg.
Feb. 17, 1862.

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and Adam Bollinger will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

Another Railroad

ACCIDENT!—The Cars off the track near York, but all safe!

H. G. CARR'S is the place! Ladies, just come and see his fine selection of Scarfs and Under Sleeves, Spring Skirts, Gloves, Stockings and, in fact, everything in the Hosiery way, very cheap for cash or country produce.

Gentlemen, a word to you also. H. G. CARR has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, having bought a fine assortment of Woollen Shirts and Drawers, also the very latest style of Woollen Comforts; in fact, everything to make people comfortable in cold weather.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Liquors, which he is selling very cheap for cash.

Don't forget the place—right opposite the Bank, in York street.
Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., have been placed in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.
Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—Why is it that H. G. CARR sells HOSIERY so cheap for cash? Because he buys for cash and buys nothing but a good article, and sells at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place.—Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 25.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc., with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sadirons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.,

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

A Fresh Supply.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDKFS,

as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS, in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, as was ever brought to this market. Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety. Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter, and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.
Oct. 28, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Upper Sock Gone Up!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, [illegible] than ever, having bought [illegible]. They ask [illegible] to their large assortment [illegible] CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, [illegible] Goods, &c., [illegible] excelled for variety, and then the low prices at [illegible] Goods made up at the shortest notice in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Prof. De Grath's

ORIGINAL ELECTRIC OIL.—This great [illegible] will cure the following [illegible]

WARRANTED TO

Cure Toothache in one day;
Cure Chills [illegible];
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises, in from one to three days;
Cure Inflammation [illegible];
Cure Neuralgia, Dropsy, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Ulcers, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetter, in one to three days;
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy, in one to ten days;
Cure Asthma, False Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.

This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.

ORIGINAL GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.

Yes! it has cured more cases that were thought hopeless than any medicine extant.

Ask those who have used it, they will tell you that my Oil gave relief after all remedies had failed. When you ask for Electric Oil, be sure you ask for Prof. De Grath's, as it is the only legitimate Electric Oil prepared; take none other, as all others are imitations, and I will not be responsible for any, except my name be in writing upon the wrapper and my name blown in the glass.

READ THIS!

Mr. Livingston, of New York, Editor of the Monthly Law Magazine, wrote me that he was cured of a swollen and stiff neck by one application. The Oil was recommended by a lady in the Girard House.

AND THIS.

Mrs. Cssman, Coates Street, above Ridge Road, called May 14th, and said that the Oil cured her of Neuralgia, Chills and Croup.

Mothers, supply yourselves! 25 cents per bottle, and doubt no more.

Mr. Campbell, of Montgomery county, Pa., bought a bottle a few days ago, and said he had used it in his family for swollen glands and swellings which generally appear in persons after having the Scarlet Fever. He thinks it ahead of all other remedies—and so it is.

Persons are daily calling at my office, 217 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and telling me of its wonderful curative effects.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Large bottles the cheapest. This valuable Oil is sold by all Druggists and dealers in the United States. Use none other but De Grath's.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 217 S. Eighth st., Philadelphia. [Dec. 16, 1861. 3m

Another Victory!

FARMERS, take notice that H. G. CARR has the agency for the sale of SCHRINER'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, which have taken twenty-three First Premiums throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Premium at the State Fair of Illinois. And also the agency for the sale of A. B. ZIEGLER'S CAST-IRON and WROUGHT SHEAR PLOUGHS, which have taken the First Premium at all the Fairs that ever they were exhibited at, which is some six or eight in number.

Farmers, the Mills and Ploughs are warranted to give satisfaction. If they don't, you are privileged to return them to the agent at Gettysburg. [Oct. 21, 1861. 6m*

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle Streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes, Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA E. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 500 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS, *Proprietors.*
Sept. 2, 1861.

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.
Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

Terms, $1.50 per day.
Sept. 24, 1861. 1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE. The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

Volume XVII.—1862.

ESTABLISHED BY A. J. DOWNING IN 1846.
THE HORTICULTURIST,
And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.
PETER B. MEAD & GEO. E. WOODWARD,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nursery, to culture under Glass; Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the improvement and embellishment of City, Suburban, and Country Houses.

The new Fruits and Flowers, and all improvements in rural art, will be liberally illustrated.

TERMS.

Annual subscription, Two Dollars. Four Copies, Six Dollars. Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and subscription 1862, Five Dollars. Specimen numbers gratis.

Any one getting up a club of Six at $1.50 each, and sending us $9 annually in advance will receive a Seventh copy gratis, as many years as they keep the number of the club good.

EDITION WITH COLORED PLATES.

Annual subscription Five Dollars; Four Copies, Fifteen Dollars. Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and subscription 1862, Ten Dollars. Address—

MEAD & WOODWARD,
37 Park Row, New York.
March 17, 1862.

Selling Off at Cost.

THE undersigned, wishing to close up his business, is selling off his whole stock—consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and indeed everying usually found in a Country Store—at Cost.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
March 3, 1862. ABRAHAM PLANK.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durabl
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in lar or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

FAIRFIELD Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first-class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞ We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors.

RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body—Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes muddied and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the pores become obstructed and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES!

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital principle.

We want indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhea,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, clean the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.
☞ H. G. Carr, Agent for Gettysburg.
July 29, 1861. 1y eow

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

☞ A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.
Dec. 30, 1861. 6m

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.
July 1, 1861.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A BAD BREATH, SORE MOUTHS, CANKER, DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS, NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing ARTIFICIAL TEETH, completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring A SWEET BREATH to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentlemen who is afflicted with a BAD BREATH should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this, USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL, and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

For the cure of TOOTHACHE produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by LOSS OF SLEEP, and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 13 Cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

For the cure of NEURALGIA or Toothache produced by cold.

LOCAL NEURALGIA is immediately cured by their application. They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results. DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 Cents each.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists. [Dec. 2, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.

We are daily receiving orders to send by mail some one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies, which we cannot fill. None are mailable except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of Price (15 cents) and one stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and store keepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white embossed boxes, seven inches by four, with compartments—each box containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Ache Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the Neuralgia Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise on Teeth and their Diseases, the best means of preserving them, and the proper treatment of Children's Teeth, worth of itself the entire cost to every young man or woman, or parents with young children, with sundry other necessary articles; price per package $1, or six packages for $5, sent by express as directed. As the Express charges are not much, if any, more on a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order six or a dozen packages at one time. A large family will want all, or the surplus can be disposed of to neighbors with public benefit, for no one can estimate how much pain, suffering, unhappiness and disfigurement, expense, loss of time and money would be saved to the country if every family to-day had one of these packages, which, in itself, is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address Wm. B. Hurd & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. Griffith, President of the Farmers' and Citizen's Bank, Brooklyn; to the Editor of the American Manufacturers' Gazette; to Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it and who has already ordered a second supply, etc.

1000 AGENTS WANTED to introduce Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies into every County.—Men or women who want to make money quickly, can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low priced, and we are spending thousands in advertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of $7, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. ☞ We would rather pay salaries than Commissions to those who prove themselves efficient salesmen.

☞ Now is the time to go into the business. For address and references see above.
Jan. 27, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862. No. 28.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Hair, Cotton and Husk, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. ly

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material and made by superior workmen. REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county that he has commenced the BAKING business on a large scale in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles' Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, Sundays excepted, [illegible] at the lowest living profits. [illegible] to all its branches [illegible] to any amount, [illegible] the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious Oven, and secured the best workmen and the [illegible] proved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPE.

July 25, 1859.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Oct. 28, 1861.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the DENTIST. Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

The Muse.

THE IRON SHIP.

She was not born 'mid rain or dew,
Nor in the sunshine ever grew:
Nor lordly monarch of the wood
Fell in his glory where he stood
That she might flourish, fair and free,
Might flourish, fair and free.

But down a thousand fathoms, down
Where stretch the roots of mountains brown,
We drew the iron for her frame,
And built her up mid smoke and flame,
To sail, the mistress of the sea!
The mistress of the sea!

The hammer fell, the anvil rang,
As she to shape and beauty sprung;
In mimic lightnings she was nursed,
And cradl'ed in their thunder-burst,
And now we launch her, fair and free;
We launch her, fair and free!

To brave alike the tempest stroke,
And fire that slays the "heart of oak,"
The iron conqueror of the wave,
May danger track her path in vain—
The queen and glory of the sea!
The glory of the sea!

Miscellaneous.

Curing Hay.

The following is from the proceedings of the Maine Agricultural Society:

Mr. Barrows said in regard to curing hay, he thought farmers burnt their hay too much: let it have too much sun. He had travelled extensively in England, and in the misty climate of that country, where the sun was not seen for a number of days in succession, they succeeded in having good hay. It was cured chiefly in the cocks, being put up in small bunches. Hay dried too much was worthless; the straws should bend but not break.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was sure too much air spoiled hay. He did not care how tight a barn was—his own was double-boarded, but was well ventilated, there being from twelve to fifteen square feet of ventilation always open. Was careful to have his hay well trodden when mowed away.

Mr. Martin thought three or four hours' sun was amply sufficient for clover hay. If about half of the heads were turned before it was cut, if it was mown after the dew was off, and put in the barn at noon, or when hot—last year he had five tons of clover hay, which, after being cut, had stood in the cock five days through dull weather. The hired men opened it, and because it looked green they spread it out very thin, and it was not worth half price. It was damaged greatly by the sun.

Rather Pleasant Incident.—A few days ago as General Buell was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, (Mrs. W.,) living in a fine large house, stood at an open door or window waved a handkerchief toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy!"—The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hospital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was politely requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞An official report from the 110th Pennsylvania regiment gives 8 killed at the Winchester fight and 46 wounded.—Of the 84th Pennsylvania there were 18 killed, among whom was the Colonel (Murray, of Blair county), and 52 wounded, a number mortally; there was a large number of non commissioned officers among latter. It was a very hard fight.

The Atlantic Cable.—Cyrus W. Field is not willing to give it up. He is again in Europe making arrangements to revive the Atlantic Telegraph project. The great cable constructors, Messrs. Glass Elliot & Co., have notified him of their willingness to take a large proportion of the stock and furnish a cable which will prove perfectly adequate to the great purpose of connecting the two continents. So we may soon expect to hear of another effort to bring us into more intimate relations with the old world.

☞John Adams, ex-President of the United States, being called upon for a contribution for Foreign Missions, said:

"I have nothing to give for that purpose: but there are in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit—now I will give as much as any one else, and more, to civilize these clergymen."

☞A jolly old darkey down South bought himself a new shiny hat, and when it commenced raining he put it under his coat. When asked why he didn't keep his hat upon his head, he replied: "Dat hat's mine; bought him wid my own money; head b'longs to massa, let he take keer of his own property."

Showing her Colors.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A squad of Indiana volunteers, out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:

"Well, old lady, are you secesh?"
"No," was her answer.
"Are you Union?"
"No."
"What are you, then?"
"*A Baptist, and al'ys have been.*"

The hoosier let down.

☞See fourth page.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 27th of March, contains one of those exhaustive articles on the subject of the proposed abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for which it is so justly celebrated. The *Intelligencer* does not question the power of Congress over slavery in the District under the grant contained in the clause of the Constitution authorizing it to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever"—yet this territory was ceded to the General Government for the use of the nation under such circumstances which make it little likely that any such cession would have been made by either Virginia or Maryland, if it could have foreseen that this power would ever be exercised for the extinction of slavery before its disappearance from the adjoining States.

It has been traditionally held by eminent statesmen in our history, and among them we may cite the name of John Quincy Adams, that such a proceeding on the part of Congress would be a breach of faith and in violation of the *implied contract* resulting from the cession made by the slaveholding States of Virginia and Maryland. With the present metes and bounds of the District, the expediency of such legislation would of course, on this theory, be held in suspense only by the supposed wishes and understanding of the latter.

The *Intelligencer* cites an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln in his contest with Senator Douglas in October, 1858, in which he expresses the opinion that slavery should not be abolished in the District, except upon the terms of making the emancipation gradual and by compensating the unwilling owners.

The free negroes of the District of Columbia are reported by the Census of 1860 to be 11,548, the slaves 3,181. At present the number of the former has undoubtedly been largely increased by the influx of refugee negroes escaped from Virginia and elsewhere in consequence of the disturbances produced by the war, while the number of the latter has probably been slightly diminished by the same causes, and latterly by the prospect of forced emancipation in the case of such owners of slaves as have removed their slaves elsewhere to avoid the necessity of parting with them under the apprehended legislation of Congress.

The large accession which the free negro population of the District, and especially of Washington, has of late years received, naturally makes the white people who inhabit it solicitous in regard to the probable effect of emancipation in rapidly swelling the numbers of a class not desirable in any large excess above the wants of society.—Against the ingress of this population several of the Free States have taken preventive measures, and certain restrictions are laid upon their civil or political rights in nearly all of the non-slaveholding States.

The Board of Aldermen of Washington has adopted resolutions declaring that the sentiment of a large majority of the people immediately interested is averse to the unqualified abolition of slavery in the District at the present critical juncture in our national affairs, and urging upon Congress the expediency and the justice of so shaping any legislation affecting the African race as to provide just and proper safeguards against converting Washington City into an asylum for free negroes, a population undesirable in every American community.

In view of this declaration the *Intelligencer* says that the least which can be expected in the premises is that gradual and not immediate or universal emancipation should be adopted in any bill which Congress may deem it expedient to pass, and, in regard to the present expediency of passing any such bill, we think that political propriety, not to say political right, dictates the policy of first submitting the question to a vote of the people directly concerned by the proposition.

If, passing from the interests of the white people of the District, we turn to consider the welfare of the slaves whom it is proposed to liberate, we have only to say, under this particular head, that we hope some provision will be made, in any bill which may be finally passed, for the protection and support of minors and aged and infirm slaves, who, under a general act of emancipation, are otherwise likely to be left without their natural guardians. We understand that Senator Clark has introduced a bill embodying this provision, and its humanity must be apparent to all.

☞There are now at Fortress Monroe about five thousand contrabands, two-thirds of whom are able bodied men. Their aggregate pay is ten dollars, half is paid in cash, and the rest retained for the future wants of themselves and families.—*Exchange.*

Think of that, tax-payers. The enormous war expense not being sufficient to suit the Republicans, we must steal niggers and pay them ten dollars per month to do nothing. It is five thousand now, at one Fort, but give the abolitionists their way and it will be the whole four millions.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞In a debate in the Senate, a few days ago, Mr. Carlisle, of Western Virginia, openly accused Senator Sumner of disloyalty, and said that he, "if sworn as a juror, would be obliged to say that the disloyalty was proved," not only by his utterances and sentiments, but by acts. "And one of those acts is the proposition he gravely submitted to the Senate to-day to blot out of existence eleven of the States of this Union."

Disunionists!

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that,

"In the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government without modification or change."

Against these resolutions sixty Republicans voted, while they were supported by 58 Democrats and Union men. From this it would seem that a large body of the Republicans are disunionists—just as they used to be.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Profession Vs. Practice.

The Chicago Convention, which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, made a platform with only one good plank in it. This was the sixth resolution, condemning extravagance and corruption, which is now most applicable to the present Administration; and in favor of economy. These were the PROFESSIONS of the Republican party.—Now what is the PRACTICE?

Last week, a bill was before the U. S. Senate, proposing to reduce the salaries of officers, civil and military. The vote on the resolution was a tie, when VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN gave the casting vote *against the bill, and defeated its passage.*—*Jeff. Constn.*

Bleeding Kansas.—Those Kansas "Freedom Shriekers" are a sweet scented set of patriots. Charles Robinson, the Gov. of that sovereignty of negro worshipers, has just been impeached by the State Assembly, on a charge of robbery of the State funds.—The Secretary of State and the Auditor are also under impeachment for the same crimes. A deadly feud exists between the partizans of Jim Lane and Gov. Robinson, and this impeachment business is the work of the former. Kansas seems to be hopelessly given up to the sway of these two factions. A good portion of all that is dishonest, disgusting and vile has settled in that miserable abortion of a State. Its two doughty Generals, Lane and Pomeroy, are fit representatives of such a sovereignty in the Federal Senate.—*Oshkosh Courier.*

General Patterson.—General Patterson is badly hated by the Republicans. He is a native of Ireland and a member of the Democratic party, and has proved his devotion to his country and flag by gallant service in three distinct wars. If his nativity and politics are evidences of disloyalty, then three-fourths of all the officers and men under the command of Gen. McClellan are justly chargeable with the same offence. We had supposed the spirit of persecution engendered by the Know Nothing organization of 1854, had been forever silenced by the promptness with which our adopted citizens had responded to the call of their country. In this we have been mistaken. The malignity with which General Patterson has been assailed proves only too clearly that the same spirit of civil and religious intolerance still exists in the minds of certain Republican partisans.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞When the President first called for troops in this rebellion-war, Isaac W. Derby was a schoolmaster in Gilsum, New Hampshire. He enlisted, and lost an arm at Bull Run. Having one hand left, and being a good writer, a good Democrat, and every way suitable for the place, the Democrats of Cheshire county nominated him for Register of Deeds. The no-party Republicans, however, not recognizing the merits of this mutilated patriot, are running a candidate in opposition to him.—*Exchange.*

☞Marsh, the Illinois Colonel who so distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Donelson, is a Democrat, whom the Abolition Congressman from Illinois, Owen Lovejoy, tried to deprive of the command of his regiment. So is General Grant a Democrat. So is General McClernand. So is General Smith, whom the Chicago *Tribune* aspersed as a traitor and ridiculed by calling him "Paducah Smith."

Who are Doing the Fighting?—At the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Judge Daly responded to the toast "Democracy," which was received with great cheering. To prove that Democracy, as said by the toast, was the principle which was to insure the triumph of the national arms, he would say that the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, commanded by Col. Logan, came from that portion of Illinois called Egypt, for its devotion to Democratic principles. Of this regiment, in the fight at Fort Donelson, it might be said that it did not leave the battle field until among the list of killed were 1 major, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, and until every horse was killed, every artilleryman shot, and until its last and fortieth round of ammunition was discharged at the rebels.

☞The Lounger of Harper's Weekly—Geo. Wm. Curtis—though politically opposed to McClellan, is just enough to say that "The great victories which appear to indicate the approaching triumph of the Government, also vindicate the sagacity of the General-in-Chief."

Bully for Him.—The *Union*, a German paper, published in Pittsburg, says that when the news of Cameron's appointment as Minister reached Russia, the Emperor immediately collected his plate, jewels and other valuables, which he securely locked up in an underground arch built for the purpose.—*Easton Argus.*

Frightened at the Shawdow.

The fact that a number of Democratic members of Congress have held a meeting at Washington for the purpose of consulting with reference to the future is exciting a wonderful degree of apprehension among the Republican journals. It has caused a panic little less dreadful than is supposed to prevail in Richmond about this time when the advance of the Union army is daily expected. The very name of the Democratic party is a terror to those who imagined that it would never venture to contest another election, or to expose their manifold derelictions and frauds upon the Government.

What a consummate piece of audacity it was for Democratic and conservative members of Congress to hold a meeting for consultation? Why not let the Republican party go ahead and conduct affairs in the same enlightened and delightful manner that has marked its career for the past year, without a word of opposition? Why not submit to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States with becoming indifference? Why not allow SUMNER, WILSON, LOVEJOY and other radical Republican leaders in Congress to have things their own way—reduce the States to Territories, flood the North with emancipated negroes, conduct the war on Abolition principles, degrade our most efficient Generals, and convert this land into an earthly paradise? Strange indeed that any set of men should venture to protest against this programme, and maintain the organization of a party upon principles so obsolete and old fogyish as those announced by the fathers and embodied in the Constitution of the United States!

With all due respect for the members of Congress who are reported to have held a meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party, we think that the Democratic party is pretty well organized already, and that this fact will not need demonstration after the next election. It may be necessary for our enemies to hold consultations annually, or oftener, for the purpose of devising some new expedient for perpetuating their existence, but the principles of the Democratic party are fixed and immutable, and do not change with every breeze. The Democratic party will always sustain the Constitution, and the Government in the exercise of every power conferred upon it by the Constitution. Its creed requires no new interpretation. It is well understood all over the country; and so certain as our Union and Constitution are maintained, just so certain will the Government be administered upon Democratic principles.

While Democratic principles are marching steadily and resistlessly forward to certain victory, we entreat the Republicans not to become too much excited—not to let the defeat in store for them cause an eruption of foul epithets, but to submit meekly to the decrees of fate. We dislike to see men lashing themselves into a fury. It is sad to contemplate, besides, it is unwholesome—has a bad effect upon the constitution—may sour naturally sweet tempers forever, and postpone the advent of the era of good feeling.—*Patriot & Union.*

Defend the Right.

The Democratic party has too long been a listening party. For several years it has listened or at least been silent, while Republican sectionalists and disunionists have done all the talking. It is high time now that Democrats should begin to talk. Democratic principles *are right*, and every body knows it. Even our bitterest enemies know them to be national and just. They know that Democratic principles have made this country what it was, and that if these principles had never been superseded by the sectional principles of their own party, we would not to-day be struggling in the midst of a fratricidal war, such as the world has never before known; but would yet be living together in peace and happiness, building up our trade, enlarging our fields of industry and enjoying a degree of prosperity unparalleled among nations.

Why then should the advocates of such principles, so essential to the existence and well being of the American people, close their mouths to argument and let Abolition ranters and mobites do all the talking.—Let Democrats everywhere begin to defend their principles. Let them keep before the people the origin of sectional difficulties. Let them recount the false promises and deceptions of that most ruinous of all parties—the Republican party—and above all, let them show to the people the necessity of sustaining the only party that is constitutional and national.

Fanatics may have more brass and assurance than honest men, but for this very reason it becomes the duty of good men to combat their ruinous heresies. We have in our country now an example of what their logic leads to. Is it not enough?—Democrats of the Keystone State, will you talk? It is a duty you owe to God and your country, and no chance to defend those principles which alone can save the country should be allowed to pass unimproved.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞I never, says Quilp, bear any malice towards the man who, without malice, says an ill thing of me with no intention that I shall hear of it. In fact, with few exceptions, everybody talks about everybody whom he thinks worth mentioning. And what of it? Nothing—some tale-bearer chooses to make mischief. Accordingly, in such a case, my quarrel is with the man who brings me the news.

Terrible Accident in Philadelphia.

An Explosion and Loss of Life—A Cartridge Factory Blown Up—Frightful Scenes.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a terrible explosion took place in the cartridge manufactory of Prof. Samuel Jackson, on the corner of Tenth and Reed streets, causing a sad loss of life. The Bulletin, of Saturday evening, furnishes the following particulars:

The edifice was scattered in ruins; at least four or five of the work people were killed instantly, and two or three of them were blown to minute fragments. The adjacent property also suffered. Nearly every window pane for a square around was broken, fences were demolished and fragments of human flesh were flung on top of high roofs and smeared over walls. A policeman gathered up nearly a barrel full of arms, entrails, legs and other pieces of bodies, just after the explosion. One or two females were blown into Tenth street, with their clothes all in a blaze. The police and citizens immediately rendered all the aid possible, and the ruins were examined at once. The dead and wounded were carried out and placed in various neighboring dwellings, drug stores, &c., while some of the injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

One or two of the injured died while being conveyed away from the scene, or immediately after being placed in neighboring houses. An immense crowd of curious and horror-stricken people thronged around the spot, gazing at the bloody testimonies to the force of the explosion. We saw a policeman lift from the roof of a three-story house in Tenth street a horrible mass of flesh and blood, which had been blown to that elevation. Other sights as horrible we forbear to speak of in detail.

The Killed.—Owing to the confusion which prevailed about the scene of the late disaster, it was impossible to obtain an accurate list of the killed. It is believed, however, that the number will not exceed four or five. The heads of three persons, a number of arms, one or two tongues, and numerous other parts of bodies were found around the immediate vicinity of the factory. One head was blown over the houses on Tenth street into Passyunk road, a distance of several hundred yards. Thus far the bodies of Edward Jackson, the son of the proprietor, and a boy named John Mehaffey have been recognized. The latter had his head blown off. Young Jackson was shockingly mutilated; his head was partially destroyed, and almost all the flesh burned from the bones.

THE WOUNDED.

The greater portion of the wounded were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—The extent of the injuries of each has not been ascertained, but the physicians are of the opinion that there are no fatal cases among them. The following is a list of those at the hospital:

Washington Black, face, arms and hands severely burned; Horace L. Sinnex, burned in a terrible manner about the face, arms and breast. Joseph Mirkil, face, breast and body shockingly burned; Augustin Curtin, aged fourteen years, face and hands badly burned; Lewis Brown, twelve years of age, face and body badly burned; John Logue, aged fourteen years, badly burned about the body; Ann Lynch, Ellen Lynch, Mary Hager, Rebecca Emerick, Diana Norritt, Mary Sloan, Eliza Dulaney, Fanny Mullen, Margaret McEwen, Amanda Miller, Eliza McAleer, Sallie Fortescue, Kate McDermott, Agnes Weirson, Isabella F. Loney, Lizzie Craven, Annie Sinexon.

In addition to those taken to the hospital, quite a number were conveyed to their residences, after having their injuries dressed at neighboring drug stores, or in dwelling houses in the vicinity, all of which were thrown open for the reception of the unfortunate persons. Among this class were the following:

Emma Thomas, aged 17 years; Samuel Griffith, aged 17 years; Charles Griffith, aged 16 years; Miss Jackson, daughter of the propietor; Joseph Cartledge, burned while rescuing a young lady; Miss Naughty, Mary Tilligan, Elizabeth Newman, Samuel Curtin and three sisters; they were all very badly burned; Mary Ann Moore, Annie McCorney, Mary Brown, Ellen Murray, Cassie Whitecar, Annie Walters, burned about the face and head; a young man named Washington Lane was very badly injured about the head and eyes; Virginia Thorp, badly burned; taken to her home on Seventh street; a young girl named Mehaffey, badly burned; a woman was blown across Reed street against the prison walls, but escaped injury beyond a few bruises; Henry Harrison Knowles burned about the head.

INCIDENTS.

Among the horrible incidents of the disaster was the blowing off the head and part of the trunk of a man into Passyunk road, more than a square distant from the factory. A portion of the thigh struck against the rear wall of the tavern of Mr. Dougherty, No. 1324 Passyunk road, leaving its bloody mark upon the brick work, and then falling into the yard. The head, which appeared to belong to the same body, was thrown over the building and fell down in Passyunk road. The skull was dashed completely to pieces, its fragments being held together by the scalp, and the brains were dashed out. The hair sprinkled with gray, and a short whisker, which had been scorched and singed, were all that was left to lead to the identification of the remains.

Portions of flesh were found upon the roofs and in the streets. Within a circuit of more than a square around the immediate vicinity of the factory, the walls of several buildings had bloody marks upon them, showing where the fragments of mutilated bodies of the victims of the disaster had struck.

It will readily be understood that the excitement in the neighborhood was painfully intense. Besides those who were attracted to the scene by mere curiosity, there were hundreds who had other and stronger motives for their presence. The relatives of the work people ran hither and thither, searching for their friends, uncertain whether they were among the killed or wounded or whether they had escaped. There were many affecting scenes when the missing ones were found to have escaped unhurt. We will not attempt to describe the scenes when the worst fears were realized, and only mangled fragments were found to be left of those who were in life and health but a short time before.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The cause of the disaster is involved in mystery. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, was not in the factory at the time, and knows nothing concerning its origin.—Those of the work people who escaped, and with whom we conversed, only know that they found the building tumbling to pieces, and in almost the same instant it was in flames; there were two distinct explosions, the second of which was much the most violent.

Arrival of Contrabands.

The Philadelphia papers of Saturday announce the arrival of ninety-seven escaped slaves on the day previous in that city, and the expected arrival of more on Saturday. The *Ledger* remarks: "What these poor creatures are to do in a place like Philadelphia, already overcrowded with white labor, and where much suffering exists for want of employment, it is impossible to conjecture."

The Abolitionists contend that if the slaves were emancipated they would remain in the slave States, and cultivate rice, cotton and tobacco for wages. The Abolitionists themselves must soon reap the bitter fruits of this fallacy. No sooner does a negro escape from bondage than he works his way to the North, where he is taught to believe that he will be cared for by his sympathizers. The only pity is that the Abolitionists can not be made to support the idle and vicious horde that must soon be thrown into the city, and from the city extend to the country, until the State is overrun with them—one half of whom will cheapen and degrade labor, and the other half fill the jails and alms-houses of the commonwealth.

The slave's idea of happiness and freedom from labor of any kind is centured in getting North; hence now is the time for the passage of Senator Donovan's bill. A Senate that would grant the use of its chamber to Wendell Phillips to preach disunion, treason and Abolitionism, will not be likely to pass such a law, but we hope they will be made to show their hands and place their votes upon the record for future reference.—*Patriot & Union.*

Robbed of $100,000,000!

Well informed Republican papers assert that "within the last ten months the Government has been robbed of one hundred millions of dollars by the corruption of men in the public service." That amounts to a pretty extensive robbery—especially when we consider that it has been committed by leading men in that party which claims all the decency, all the honesty, all the patriotism, and all the Christianity in the country. It is a far greater sum than has been lost by fraud and peculation under Democratic rule from the beginning of the Government down to the time it passed into the hands of the Republican party. It amounts to over $300,000 a day for every day of the Republican administration. That party promised retrenchment and reform. This is the way they keep their promises.

Another Defalcation.—We learn that a young disbursing officer connected with the Departments at Washington, has eloped with a hundred thousand dollars of government money. As the bail of disbursing agents is only twenty thousand dollars, the government must suffer to the tune of eighty thousand dollars in this transaction. This is another sample of Republican retrenchment and reform. We shall soon not have any money to steal at this rate.

Missouri Reclaimed.—Since the evacuation of New Madrid, Missouri papers proclaim that the rebellion is ended in that State.—The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"There are no armed bands from the Nishnebotne to the St. Francois—from the Des Moines to the Neosho—and the last military vestige of insurrection has been swept away. The hope of wresting Missouri from the Union—always a slender and frail hope—has been abandoned in the breasts of the warmest and most ardent secessionists."

☞The Boston *Courier* publishes the following extract from a letter received by a Boston merchant, within the past few days, from an Iowa merchant, who has been a strong Republican:

"I agree with you about Charles Sumner and his coadjutors. If the Union had continued two years longer the Eastern States, led on by Sumner and such men, would have done just what the South has. People are getting their eyes open out here, and the anti-slavery fever is fast disappearing."

☞The Detroit Free Press thinks rebellion will soon be at an end, but it well and truly says, "the causes of future insurrections will linger in the body politic just so long as in any part of the country the doctrines of secession or of abolition are tolerated. There can be no permanent peace when men are allowed to preach the "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict," or the right of States to defy the general government. All these are treasonable. They have bred civil war and were intended to breed it. They are unclean spirits which possess the nation, and must be cast out if we would return to our old happiness and prosperity."

☞The National Tax Bill, as it stands, will require the appointment of about *twenty-six thousand* collectors. What an army of office holders! And what a large proportion of the tax will it take to feed them! Why not save the greater part of this expense by giving the collection of this tax to the several States?

Democratic Associations.—The Democrats of Trenton, N. J., have formed a Democratic Association, which is to hold monthly meetings, and devote its proceedings and efforts to promoting the principles and success of the Democratic party.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1862.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

☞ The Chambersburg *Spirit* says: From all parts of the State our exchanges bring us the most cheering news of the triumph of the Democracy at the recent Spring elections. In quite a number of districts of our own county the Democratic ticket has been signally triumphant. In the South Ward of this Borough, where the Republicans last fall had a majority of 80, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 30 up to 142. In Hamilton township the Republicans had a decided majority last fall, this Spring our whole ticket was elected by handsome majorities; in St. Thomas, and so in other districts we could name—and in Green township, the Gibraltar of Republicanism, the Democrats elected the Assessor, one Supervisor, one School Director and Constable.

☞ In the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, the Democrats swept everything, electing the Burgess, *four* of the five Councilmen, and nearly all the other officers. Shippensburg was formerly one of the strongest Republican districts in Old Mother Cumberland.

☞ The Democrats elected the Chief Burgess in Carlisle, for the first time in twenty years!

☞ In Luzerne county the Democrats carried nearly every township, and in the Borough of Wilkesbarre the whole three wards are Democratic by large majorities.

☞ In Columbia and Montour counties Republicanism was routed, horse, foot and dragoons.

☞ In old Montgomery the Democrats swept everything before them in gallant style. We give a few examples, from the *Register*: "Whitepan gives 37 majority for the Democratic candidate for judge of election, a gain of 43 on the vote for Senator in October. Norriton gives 84 Dem. maj. on judge, a gain of 42 on the vote for Senator in October. Springfield gives 54 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 21 on Senator in October. Lower Merion gives 16 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 103 on the vote for Senator in October.—Abington gives 38 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 98 on the vote for Senator in October. Moreland gives 66 democratic majority on judge, a gain of 56 on the majority for Senator in October."

☞ In Washington county the Democrats seem to have been equally successful.

☞ In Westmoreland county the Democrats carried nearly all the districts, by increased majorities.

☞ The Peoria (Ill.) Union, of the 11th, says: "The election for city officers took place yesterday, and resulted in a glorious victory for the Democracy. The stumptail abolition party in Peoria has come to an ignominious end. All of the city officers, together with four out of the six aldermen elected, are Democrats."

☞ At the city election in Burlington on Tuesday, at a strict party test, the whole Democratic ticket was elected. Burlington is the residence of Col. James W. Wall.

The Democratic ticket was elected in Bordentown township on Tuesday, by an average majority of 200.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

☞ The New York *Argus* says the Democrats have carried most of the town elections in the interior of New York.

☞ At the charter election in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, the entire Democratic ticket was elected except the collector. Hon. David C. Judson was elected president of the board of trustees by 92 majority.

☞ At Schnectady, N. Y., on the same day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by an increased majority.

☞ In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, the House resolution declaring that the United States ought to aid such States as adopt the policy of emancipation was called up and adopted by a vote of 42 to 10. Seven Senators absent or not voting—among them Mr. Cowan, of Pa.

☞ A correspondent of the Somerset *Democrat* recommends the Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, as the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General. We know Mr. Schell well, and feel warranted in saying that no man in the State is more suitable for the position than he is. He is a man of talent, a brave Democrat, and would make a most invaluable officer.

☞ In commenting upon the fact that the Republicans of the Senate at Harrisburg voted the use of their Hall to the notorious Abolitionist and Disunionist, Wendell Phillips, the *Erie Observer* says:

To the honor of the Democrats in the Senate, let it be remembered that every one of them voted against granting the use of the Hall to Phillips. The discredit of the deed rests upon the shoulders of the Republicans in that body, who passed it with as little apparent compunction as if it was a matter of pride, instead of shame, to thus give the prestige of a Legislative welcome to one of our country's bitterest enemies.—Hereafter, let it not be denied, that if many of the Republican leaders are not open Abolitionists, they at least are not ashamed to show their sympathy with it.

☞ The friends of Gen. Stone, in Boston, are petitioning the President to order the early trial of that officer, now confined in Fort Warren, convinced that he will be cleared of any charge that may be brought against him. The Secretary of War has promised that a court martial will be detailed as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

☞ Says the *Chicago Times*:—"The President has concluded to give Fremont another trial in the field. We believe somebody, after repeated trials, made a whistle of a pig's tail, but it was a very poor whistle."

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Mr. Wright, of Indiana.—In the United States Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (recently appointed in place of Mr. Bright,) made an able speech on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, of which the following is a sketch. Read it:

Mr. Wright said he felt this to be an embarrassing subject, and he had hoped when entering here that some way would have been discovered for terminating the rebellion and the war, and avoiding the renewed agitation of slavery. But turn which way he would he still met this sectional question. Here it was in this measure, in the confiscation bills, in the resolutions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) for reducing the seceded slave States to a territorial condition, in the State aid emancipation, and in various other ways. At such a time, he thought there was certainly enough of other important legislation, necessary for meeting the great crisis of the country, to engage attention. These things but served to distract and inflame, and would cause further division. Unpopular as it seemed with many to regard border State opinion at this time, he was disposed to do so, as a matter of justice and right.

Under all these circumstances he had introduced the more moderate bill which he did lately on the subject of abolishing slavery in the District. It was not his own bill, however. It was that of the President of the United States, introduced in the House of Representatives by the gentleman when he was a member of that body seventeen years ago. He would not say that he approved all its provisions, but it seemed that some bill on this subject was to be passed, and he therefore had introduced this one as less exceptionable, and submitting the question to the people.—He referred to the course that had been pursued in Pennsylvania, his native State, in abolishing slavery in her borders. There it had been gradual, under a system matured and approved in accordance with the views of the early wise men of the State, and it was not till 1844 that slavery was finally extinct in that State.

Mr. W. examined the utterances of past statesmen on the subject of slavery in the District. There is no record of Mr. Adams in favor of abolishing slavery here, though he evidently advocated the right of petition on the subject. Mr. Adams in 1849 had declared that he did not agree with the views of those who urged such measure.

Various constraining considerations were mentioned by Mr. Wright, and he at length urged the impolicy of all these slavery measures, as conflicting with the doctrine of leaving the States entirely to the control of their domestic institutions. He regarded the resolution emanating from the President, and which has passed the other House of Congress, as conflicting with that spirit and doctrine. It said to the States in advance, in regard to a domestic matter, you do that, and we'll do this. It was time enough when the States undertook to act in the matter, and came here asking it, for Congress to say what it will or will not do. He held that there were influences at work, during this war especially, which in due time would settle this whole question as to slavery. Those influences were silently accomplishing a revolution, without the aid of any of those legislative and agitating schemes, in the border States particularly, which must be greatly to their advantage in the end, and do violence and injustice to none. In this connection he mentioned that out of the regiments from Indiana a considerable number of marriages had taken place in Maryland, and this was the case with other citizens from the free States who had heretofore been buying and settling on the lands, and now the same would be done to a larger extent than ever. This very spring the soil is being turned up by new comers, and in some instances on lands which, within the past sixty days, have been purchased within fifty miles of this capital.

In reference to the extremes which prevailed in Congress, Mr. W. remarked that the great sectional excitement under which the country had so long labored culminated in 1860, and hence the presence of such elements in such force here now; but the re-action was coming, was now rising, which was to sweep sectionalism away, after the people had suffered fully its terrible evils; and his own State of Indiana, always conservative and constitutional, and regarding the rights of her sister States, and now as ever loyal, would be among the first to make herself felt in that regard. Her people did not recognize the truth of that declaration, that these States, free and slave, and thus diverse, could not abide in union together as such. By each regarding the just rights of the other, the Union could exist now as heretofore.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., proposed to amend the original bill by adding to the first section, which at once frees all the slaves in the District, a provision to the effect that each owner shall have the use of his slaves until he receives the money therefor. This was necessary, he said, as it would require a long while to ascertain the average value of all the slaves; but the proposition was rejected.

Mr. Willey, of Virginia, proposed to amend by submitting the question of emancipation to a vote of the people of the District, and supported it on the ground that if the States were to be left to act for themselves on this subject, there was no reason why the District of Columbia, composed of original portions of a State, should not be allowed to do the same. Rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Mo., Wright—13.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—14.

There was an attempt to applaud in the galleries, but it was followed with hisses.

A Democratic Governor Elected in Rhode Island!

The annual election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday, when Hon. Wm. Sprague, Democrat, was re-elected Governor, with the present incumbents for Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, &c. In the Legislature the Democrats and constitutional Union men have secured a majority of 36, over the Republicans. The Legislature is to elect a United States Senator for six years.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island had not the courage to oppose Gov. Sprague, nor the manliness to support him. They knew they could not defeat his re-election, and they therefore concluded not to nominate a candidate against him; but they refused by a vote of 60 to 35, to support him! This is the extent of Republican patriotism and no partyism in Rhode Island: they refused, by a vote of nearly two to one, to endorse the man who is admitted to have done more to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion than any other man in New England!

Trying a New Dodge.

The Abolitionists in despair at seeing their leader mobbed and egged by an indignant people, and becoming alarmed at the tide of public opinion that has set in against them, are resorting to a new dodge to cover up their designs by making a sudden show of conservatism. Already, Republicans who are only known for their ultra Abolition proclivities and the zeal with which they advocate the doctrine of "total emancipation," have, within a day or two, started a new scheme. They now propose to start a new Conservative Republican party; (whew! but ain't that a taking name?) the object of which is to run "old Abe" for the Presidency in 1864. That cock won't fight. The people have had enough of Republican Presidents, to last them for a life time. This new dodge is merely a blind, to catch a few soft shelled Democrats, who they hope to entice into their toils through the influence of the high-sounded name.—It is the last year's Union party crafty game being played over again. Democrats! watch and defeat the designs of the tricksters.—*Easton Sentinel.*

☞ Gen. McClellan has been constantly in the saddle for several weeks, and when he returns to his quarters at night no one in the army looks muddier than he. His headquarters are in a shanty in a gloomy wood, but they are brightened by the presence of his young wife and a charming lady friend of hers, who season with infinite merriment the coarse meals partaken off tin plates on top of a candle box.

☞ The New York World, one of the leading journals of the commercial metropolis, very boldly charges upon the Secretary of the Interior, that he and others in his Department, including the Patent and Pension offices, have been engaged in improper speculations and other malfeasances in office.

☞ The whole country rings now with praises of the valor of Gen. Shields, at the battle of Winchester. It will be recollected that this gallant officer's confirmation was violently opposed by the Abolition leaders in the U. S. Senate, solely on the ground that he was a Democrat.

☞ There was great activity in military affairs at Fortress Monroe and vicinity on Thursday, but the details are not made public. The dispatch states, however, that important news may be anticipated daily.—No signs of the Merrimac.

☞ The latest advices from Gen. Banks' army report all quiet near Woodstock.—On Thursday morning some firing took place for the purpose of dislodging a body of Confederates on the heights near Edinburg.

Death of a Member of Congress.—Washington, April 4.—Representative Johnson, of Pennsylvania, has received a telegram acquainting him of the death to-day, at Allentown, of his colleague, Thos. B. Cooper.

Milwaukee, April 3.—The municipal election held in this city resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate, Horace Chase, for mayor, and nearly the entire Democratic ticket.

Barn Struck by Lightning.—During a thunder storm on last Sunday, the barn of Mr. Mark Connell, in West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., was struck by lightning and entirely consumed.

☞ The leaders of the newspaper abolition crusade against General McClellan, are the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the New York *Post*, Philosopher Greely and Fred Douglas.

The Winchester Battle.

Capt. Horner's Company in the Fight.—All Safe.—Mr. J. E. Wible, a member of Capt. Horner's Cavalry Company, writes the following letter to his sister:

Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Dear Sister:—I had written you a short letter on Sunday, but did not intend closing it until the firing had ceased, but toward evening and before the battle was over, we were ordered out to take part in it. We were ordered out about five o'clock in the evening. The battle field is about three miles South-west of Winchester, among the wooded hills. The wood was lined with wounded men from town to the field, some very badly wounded and dying, and others but slightly wounded. Some were riding on horses, others were hauled in wagons, and some were crippling along on their guns as best they could. We started from town at a gallop, and kept at that speed to the battle field. We arrived there just in the hottest part of the action. One of our brass batteries was playing upon the enemy just about as fast as they could load their pieces—which would average about one shot every two seconds. At this time the enemy were sheltered behind a stone fence, which gave them a decided advantage over our infantry, as musket balls would not pierce the stone fence, but whenever they dared to raise their heads above the fence, down would go their carcass from the effect of a ball from one of the Yankee guns, (for they call us all Yankees.) Our artillery, however, soon drove them back from their hiding-place, which gave our boys equal chance with them. The firing from musketry and artillery was terrific at this time, and the woods was clouded with smoke. About six o'clock, and soon after our arrival on the field, the enemy broke and fled in all directions with the exception of their right flank which made a short stand behind one of their batteries, but two of our regiments coming upon them with a sudden charge and a yell, they took to their heels again and have not stopped running yet, or had not at last accounts. Our men pursued till dark, when we halted on a dry high ridge for the night without blankets or food, and it was pretty cold too I can assure you, yet we bore it cheerfully. And thus we spent Sunday night of the 23rd of March.—Our men were engaged the whole night hunting up the wounded. The dead were left lie until the next day. As soon as day broke on Monday morning our cannon opened on the enemy again and our whole forces started in pursuit.

Our company returned to quarters, got breakfast, fed our horses, rested ourselves a little, (for we had slept none on Sunday night) and started after the enemy on the Strausburg road. We travelled very fast, came up to the enemy at Cedar Creek, sixteen miles below this place, where they had a battery and about four thousand infantry and some cavalry. Their battery opened on our advance, when our company and an Ohio company of cavalry were ordered to charge the battery. We were then about a mile distant from them. We were formed in four ranks, drew carbines and started at a gallop towards the enemy's battery, the shells from their guns falling thick and fast around us. We charged for about a half mile midst a storm of iron hail, when seeing their heavy body of infantry and their cavalry, our lines were broken, and our two companies fell back to allow our artillery to play upon them. Six of our parrot guns were soon unlimbered and commenced their work of destruction. They soon silenced the enemy's guns, killing several of their men and wounding four or five so badly that they have since died. Monday night we camped at Cedar Creek, and on Tuesday morning we continued the pursuit. We kept in sight of the enemy all day on Tuesday, and by Tuesday evening our outposts were advanced to about ten miles beyond Strausburg, and about thirty beyond Winchester. Our company has again returned to Winchester. how long we will remain here I cannot say.

The battle field of Sunday extended over about three square miles. Our loss in killed, I should judge is about seventy five or one hundred. The Eighty fourth Pennsylvania, had seventeen killed on the field, among the killed their Colonel (Murray).—Four of their men have since died, making in all twenty-one. I should judge we had six thousand men engaged on last Sunday.—The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing is acknowledged by Jackson himself to be one thousand. Some of the ladies of this place had written to him last week that we had but a small force here, and desired him to "come and relieve them of the presence of the Yankees." He came, but did not relieve them of the Yankees. The rebels in town here were so confident of Jackson's success that they prepared supper for his whole army. They had tables set in the churches and other public places for his army, when they would arrive in town. We did not know this until the next day, or we would have had a good supper on Sunday night. The night we were at Cedar Creek we had no provisions, and as there was a flock of sheep close by we killed several, cooked them and eat them without bread or anything else. Please write soon.

Your affectionate Brother,

J. E. Wible.

True Words.

The N. Y. *World*, a Republican paper, protests against the attempt of the Sumner-Greely school of politicians to resuscitate the Republican party "for the purpose of erasing from the national flag as many stars as it originally contained," and makes the following statement, which might be considered prophesy, if it was not the expression of truth already quite patent:

"As soon as the war draws visibly to a close, the Democratic party will, in any event, spring up again in full vigor. Heavy taxation, the corrupt squandering of the public money brought to light by Congressional committees of investigation, and the questionable stretches of power to which the Executive authority has resorted, will be charged home upon the Republican party, which was alone responsible for the administration."

☞ The Chairman of the State Committee of the "People's Party" has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia, on the first of May, "to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration." We will soon know whether this committee will call a "Union" or a Republican or a People's Party Convention. It is time to look for a change of name, if not a change of actors.

☞ The small pox is raging among the negroes at Beaufort and Hilton Head. The Brigade Surgeon reports that as many as two hundred and fifty to three hundred contrabands have been taken down. As yet, however, the disease has not shown itself among the whites, and as guards are kept constantly about the negro portion of the town, the soldiers may escape the contagion.

The Difference.—The Louisville *Journal* says the Northern enemies of Gen. McClellan pursue him, while his rebel enemies are running away from him.

☞ While many of the friends of our brave soldiers are grieving over their absence, with hearts filled with gloomy forebodings, the army of the Potomac is in admirable physical condition and buoyant spirits. Thousands of the men are happier and healthier now than at any former period of their lives.—*Phila. Press.*

The Porter Guards.

Head Quarters 1st Battalion,
10th N. Y. Cavalry,
Back River, Md., April 1st, 1862.

Ed. Compiler:—The interim between my first communication and the present one has embraced another change of stations for the Porter Guards. They now constitute the guard of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between the latter place and Havre De Grace—having replaced the 4th N. Y. Infantry in this duty. The change was effected on the 26th ultimo; and the regiment is now established in its new locations, and forms a part of Gen. Cooper's Brigade and Gen. Dix's Division.

I do not learn that much regret was manifested upon our departure from Perryville. Anything bearing the appearance of a forward movement and active service will be accepted by any of the unfortunate "reserves" as an earnest of their own speedy participation in the great drama of war.—In our own regiment, I have heard but one sentiment upon this subject,—and that, an earnest desire to be thoroughly armed and equipped, and pushed forward to some post of danger. Sharing very fully in this desire, I feel confident that the hour, when it does arrive, will find us ready.

Our 2d Battalion is now in Barracks at Havre De Grace, and furnishes guards for the steam ferry-boat "Maryland," (a very important link of connection in the road,) and the Havre De Grace station. Deserters are occasionally apprehended at this point, calling for the daily exercise of considerable vigilance in the officer of the guard.—The 1st Battalion is detached for duty along the road, as follows: Company A at Back River, G at Gunpowder, F at Bush, and C at Perrymansville. The first three locations are arms of the Chesapeake Bay, crossed at these points by Railroad bridges, which a prudent remembrance of the events of April, 1861, in this vicinity, demands should be carefully watched. The real necessity of a guard upon this road, in view of its great importance as a thoroughfare, undoubtedly exists: and although the use of cavalry for that service is considered unusual, the change is cheerfully acquiesced in, as bringing us something of useful labor.

The head quarters of the 1st Battalion have been established at Back River, with company A; and this, for the time being, becomes the abiding-place of your correspondent. The situation is about six miles from Baltimore, and one of much natural beauty. In addition to the Barracks, a number of tents have been pitched at the encampment, giving a very picturesque air to the surroundings. The weather is quite mild and pleasant: and my own brief experience in tent life has given me a very favorable idea of it.

In saying thus much of the locality, I have about exhausted it. The vicinity is singularly barren of neighbors, and we are obliged to create occasional resources of relaxation as best we may.

Of the duration of our stay, I am not prepared to speak. Predictions as to future events are very unsatisfactory: and with the wholesome fear that mine might never be realized, I prefer to suppress them entirely. I will advise you from time to time.

F.

Who Plans the Victories.

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following interesting bit of testimony, which concurs with a multitude of others, to show that our recent course of victories has not been the result of chance or impulse:

"The subject was under discussion at a dinner table where Gen. Banks was present; and he, who, by the way, stands by Gen. McClellan most loyally, quietly remarked that while in consultation with Gen. McClellan last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map, and pointed out to him upon it every movement that has since been made by our armies; and, as to Manassas, said that we should either drive the rebels from it in a successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord."

☞ The Philadelphia *Ledger* has been making some calculations of the amount each State will have to raise of the national tax about to be laid:

"The sum to be raised and paid into the U. S. Treasury by New York every year will be $21,344,142; Pennsylvania, $15,886,425; Ohio, $12,867,701; Indiana, 87,439,175; Illinois, $9,414,643; and the other States in the same ratio."

On this subject of taxation, the Detroit (Michigan) *Free Press* remarks:

"Our Northern people have been dancing an anti-slavery jig, and now they must pay the fiddler. That is all there is of it. We fancy when the time comes to fork over, they, or at least most of them, will inwardly conclude that they are paying '*to dear for the whistle.*'"

Comparisons.—It is uselers to deny that the masses of the people have a deep-seated and settled confidence in "Sarsaparilla," as an alterative remedy. Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues, but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has called into market many compounds of Sarsaparilla which contain scarcely any of it, or even any medical virtues whatever. Yet everybody knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Scrofula, Eruptions and cutaneous diseases, and for the purification of the blood, when they can get the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such we are now able to inform them they can obtain. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the celebrated chemists of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain quarts, for a dollar, do contain more of actual curative power than whole gallons of the stuffs which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains more than double the amount of medicinal virtue, which is afforded by any other.—This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford incontestible proof that it is true. Such a remedy has been long sought for, and is everywhere needed by all classes of our community.—*Age, Cynthiana, Ky.*

Cough Lozenges.—Brown's Bronchial Troches.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.*

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Wm. C. Stallsmith is making preparations for the immediate erection of a splendid two-story brick front building to his residence, in York street. This street has been greatly improved within a few years, and we are pleased to know that the work is still to go on.

Mr. Elias Sheads is about erecting a brick cottage on the west side of town, on the Chambersburg turnpike. It will no doubt be a beautiful and comfortable affair.

"Who is the next customer?"

☞ F. B. Picking is to-day removing his Clothing and Variety Store to Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will hereafter hold forth.

Geo. F. Eckenrode has commenced the Tailoring business, and has fitted up a very neat shop for that purpose, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond, (the old Post Office location,) where he will be glad to attend to the calls of the public for any work in his line.

Geo. Jacobs will hereafter have kept the Restaurant in the basement of his building, in Chambersburg street, and will see to it that it is conducted in the best manner—serving up every variety of dish that is usually to be had in a first class Restaurant. Jacobs & Bro. continue the Merchant Tailoring at the old stand, with a heavy stock of goods, and ready to make them up in short order.

SHAD.—On Thursday the first Shad of the season made their appearance in this place.—They were of tolerable size, but high in price. We may expect an improvement in both particulars shortly. On the shad subject the Local of the *Patriot & Union* suggests—"Brethring, let us jine in singing,"

Life is like a shad—
Life is like a shad—
Life is like a shad—
Life is like a shad—
Oh——how it flies!

☞ The First of April was a busy day here. What with the town folks "moving" and the country people in on business matters, our streets wore a decidedly lively appearance.—We understand that money was reasonably plenty—though it must be recollected that less property changed hands this season than usual. But, taken all in all, it may be said that things financial are improving.

☞ The 101st Pa. Regiment has left Washington—embarking for some point unknown to us. Capt. Christman's Company is in this Regiment. Capt. Bailey's Company was near Alexandria recently, but it was thought the Reserves would soon be removed from that point.

☞ Persons wishing to engage in a money-making enterprise are referred to the advertisement of the "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," in to-day's paper. The inducements offered are, as we understand, very great and worthy of especial consideration. Write for a circular.

☞ Mr. Joseph Wible has sold his Saltzgiver Farm, in Straban township, to Chauncey Brooks, Esq. President of the Western Bank, Baltimore, for $5,131 cash.

☞ We have heard that the Porter Guards, or a portion of them, have been detailed to guard the road from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore, and have crossed the river from Perryville for that purpose.

☞ A Post Office has been established at the Seven Stars Tavern, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg (Heintzelman's old stand)—Alex. Miller Post Master. The name of the office is "Seven Stars."

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—The subject of the subjoined notice is a grandson of Hon. David Shleffer, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) this county.

From the Lancaster Daily Express, March 24th.—An interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Trinity Lutheran Church last evening. Mr. D. P. Rosenmiller, son of Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, of this city, has enlisted for the war, having received the appointment of Fourth Master on the gunboat Essex, of the Mississippi fleet. His orders were to leave his home this morning, for active duty. Before entering the service of his country as a soldier this estimable young man performed a duty that should be a warning and an example to all who jeopard their lives in the battle-field. In the midst of his friends and in the presence of his companions, he made a public profession of religion and was, on the last evening of his stay in the city, confirmed a member of the Lutheran Church. The ceremony took place in Rev. Conrad's Church, on Duke street, and was solemnly impressive.

Mr. Rosenmiller was a student of Franklin College. He was an active member of several literary and miscellaneous societies in the College and the city, in all of which he proved himself a valuable member and congenial companion. He carries with him the good wishes and prayers of many warm friends and associates, who will take pleasure in his success and be glad to hear of his speedy return.

Complimentary Resolutions.—From the Lancaster Express, March 26th:—At a meeting of the Lancaster Artillery Cadets the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, our late Lieutenant, D. P. Rosenmiller, has been called from our midst, to engage in the noble cause of defending his country's rights, be it

Resolved, That while we heartily congratulate him upon his appointment to the Navy, and we look upon it as reflecting great credit upon our Company, at the same time we sincerely regret the loss of so efficient an officer.

Resolved, That we have ever found in him a true friend, always active in promoting the welfare of our Company.

Resoved, That the best wishes of the Cadets accompany him wherever he may go, and that it is our sincere hope that the God of Battles may shield him from all danger.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Daily Express.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Communicated.

Whereas, in His inscrutable wisdom, God has removed from our midst our much loved class-mate, Charles G. Schmucker, and whilst we humbly bow to the dispensation of Divine Providence, and recognize in this affliction the hand of Him who doeth all things well—therefore,

Resolved, That in this bereavement we are deprived of our best member, whose presence among us was signally blessed, and whose intercourse and commendable zeal have exerted so happy an influence upon us and those with whom he associated.

Resolved, That whilst we express our condolence with his afflicted family and friends, and tender them our warmest sympathies, we rejoice that in his exemplary life and peaceful death we have the blessed hope that he has been called from the trials and sorrows of earth to the happiness of that better land.

Resolved, That his unexpected death, in the midst of opening usefulness, admonishes us to increased fidelity, and to be always prepared, for the Son of Man cometh at such an hour as we think not.

Resolved, That, in token of our respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That we transmit a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved parents, and that we request their publication in the "Lutheran and Missionary," "Lutheran Observer," and the papers of town.

Frank. Richards,
E. W. Meisenhelder,
Frank. Muhlenberg,
Penn'a. College, Mar. 29, 1862. Com.

BIG STEER.—Daniel Geiselman, Esq., of Union township, has disposed of his mammoth Steer, to Messrs. Lieber & Faber, of York.—Before removal, the Steer was placed upon the hay scales at Mr. Geiselman's, and weighed within a fraction of *three thousand pounds!*—About the 15th inst. the York people will be served with roasts and steaks entirely magnificent. We shall envy them.

☞ Senator Clymer, of Berks, and Representative Dillone, of York, have our thanks for Legislative favors.

Forced March Against a Rebel Camp at Union City, Tennessee.

Chicago, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Journal from Cairo says that Colonel Buford yesterday, accompanied by the 27th and 47th Illinois Regiments, and part of the 13th Wisconsin Regiment from the force near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Colonel Hedge, made a descent upon Union City, Tennessee, after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell on the rebel encampment there at 7 o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction, and several of the enemy were killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils were captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster's stores, &c. Our loss was only one man killed, from an explosion in burning. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

The Enemy Still Near Strasburg.

Strasburg, March 31.—About 2,000 rebels made their appearance some two miles beyond our pickets to-day, when the nearest regiment was drawn up in line of battle and awaited an attack, but as we declined going beyond the lines, the enemy did not make an attack.

Yesterday the rebels threw several shells into the camp of the Massachusetts 22d, but subsequently beat a retreat on the appearance of an advance of our troops.

Capt. Savage and companion, of the 22d Massachusetts regiment, yesterday, whilst riding out, passed beyond our lines by accident, and came upon the rebels, and fired upon them. Capt. Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. Both finally found their way back to camp during the night.

The Siege of Island No. 10.

Chicago, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says: The rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the bend of the river, directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted. Large numbers are mocked up yet, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point—several batteries, however, are plainly visible.

Their entrenchments extend from the centre of the land to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men. Our mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. Our shells are all thrown up on the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at our transports. Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between batteries which are placed on the opposite sides of the river below that place. We get no news from there at this point.

Interesting from the Fleet off Savannah.

Philadelphia, April 2d.—A private letter received here, dated on board the U. States gunboat Seminole, says that the Seminole, Wyandotte and Norwich, under command of Captain Gillis, senior officer, proceeded up Wilmington river and arriving within a mile of the rebel batteries, dispersed the rebel cavalry by the swing shell, after which the batteries were shelled.

The rebel force fled ingloriously, leaving everything behind, even their dinners.—Capt. Gillis landed and hoisted the old flag on the ramparts, and another was hoisted on the rebel headquarters by Acting Master Steele. The batteries were the well dismounted, but the dwellings in the neighborhood were spared, but they were afterwards burnt by the rebels.

The batteries mounted ten guns and were well built. The squadron returned to Wassaw Inlet.

Fort Pulaski had not surrendered at the date of this letter, but it would be compelled to do so shortly.

Advance of Gen. Banks' Army---Skirmishing on the Way.

Woodstock, April 1.—Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning towards this point, when, on approaching the town, Ashby, with a force of rebel cavalry, infantry and a battery, disputed the passage of the Federal troops. We however passed on through the town, the rebels frequently stopping in their retreat and throwing shells, to which we responded with effect.

Gen. Banks pursued the enemy to Edinburg, five miles south of Woodstock, Ashby burning two turnpike and one railroad bridge in his retreat. All the railroad bridges between here and Strasburg had been previously destroyed.

The only casualty on our side was one man killed in the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment, and one of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment received a rifle ball in his belt-plate, but it proved harmless.

Woodstock, April 2, 8 A. M.—Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stony creek, near Edinburg, this morning at 7 o'clock. They were in a line of battle within range of our guns. Probably there were none but Ashby's command.

Our forces will rebuild the bridge over the creek to-day.

All was quiet during the night. It is not known if Jackson's main body were engaged in the skirmish yesterday.

No More Troops Wanted.

Washington, April 3.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice is given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficent for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

☞ General Halleck writes to the Quarmaster General at Washington, that the shoes issued to the troops wear out in four days. He says a change must be effected if the government hopes to keep the army of the West together.

Singular Cause of Death.—It is stated that Capt. Slaymaker, of the Iowa Second, and formerly of York county, Pa., came to his death at the battle of Fort Donelson in a singular manner. A bullet struck his pocket knife in his left pocket, shivered it to pieces and drove the blade into his body, so that it and not the bullet severed the artery, the rupture of which caused his death.—Pieces of the knife were found in his wallet.

☞ A distinguished citizen of Nashville writes to the Louisville *Journal* that the disciplined and good conduct of the U. S. troops are the subject of praise by both friend and foe. If such pacific policy is pursued, it will do more toward the reconstruction of the Union than forty victories.

☞ Jim Lane has been "mustered out" of the U. S. service by a general order.—He ought to have been drummed out, to the tune of the Rogue's March, long ago.

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The Knights of the Golden Circle.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1.—It appears from the official correspondence that towards the close of the last year a letter, written by Dr. Hopkins, came into possession of our State Department. It was therein stated that an organization had been formed by which the members of the Golden Circle were to rush into the army and service of the federal government and thus gain influence and position for carrying out treasonable schemes; and further, that ex-President Pierce was among the prominent members. When this letter was received, a note was sent to ex-President Pierce, enclosing an extract from it, saying: "Your name is connected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the government. Any information on the subject will be acceptable."

Mr. Pierce, in reply, expresses his surprise that even seeming credence should have been given to the charge, and appeals to his general course as a complete refutation of the slander, and remarks that he never belonged to any secret league, society or association, and further, objects to the form of the note. Secretary Seward, in reply, explains that this was written by William Hunter, chief clerk of the department; explains the circumstances under which he signed it, and regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology.

SERENADE TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.—A dispatch from Washington, dated March 31st, says:

Major Gen. McClellan was visited at his quarters, near Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, on Friday night last, by the entire Ninety-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, under command of Col. Gosline. The occasion was enlivened by the music of the band, and also from a glee club belonging to the regiment. After the serenade the General appeared and addressed the regiment as his comrades, adding that he thanked them for three things—one in the past, one in the present, and one in the future. In the past for the superior discipline and military skill displayed on every occasion when he had been permitted to witness them on the field; in the present for the smiling confidence which shone in the faces which he was able to see in the dim light; and in the future for the assurance that on them he could rely to help him, to fight for him, and if necessary to die for him. Can I not? At this a thousand voices answered, "Yes, yes—every time." He then said he did not think this last would be necessary; that he hoped to subdue the rebellion without resorting to such sacrifice. With "three times three" and a huge tiger, they bade the General "good night," nearly every man as they passed him, insisting upon giving him a hearty shake by the hand. The General's wife, who was present, seemed fully imbued with the enthusiasm of those around her.

ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.—A prominent gentleman, and a Republican officeholder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense anti-abolition sentiment in all quarters of the west since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes and that threats are made against many abolition members of Congress that if they show themselves before the people in the west they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling, he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the abolitionists are supposed to be tending.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE "MISSIONARIES" AT PORT ROYAL.—A New York letter dated April 1st says:

If some very intelligent and closely observing army officers, who came passengers from Port Royal in the Oriental to-day, do not exaggerate, I am afraid the missionary brethren who have gone down there to convert the negroes are sadly in need of the christian virtue of charity among themselves. There are constant quarrels among them, it seems, about things spiritual as well as things temporal, and much annoyance to the military authorities is the consequence. At first, Gen. Sherman did not much mind it, but the grievance now is such that he has been compelled to represent the case to the War Department, with a view to its removal.

The story of the "Quaker Guns," or pointed logs, at Manassas, which was seized upon with malignant pleasure by Wendell Phillips, the New York Tribune, and other Abolition malcontents, to give point to their slanders against General McClellan, turns out to be a hoax set afloat by our own soldiers. Col. F. H. Wright and Col. J. J. Astor, who rode through the rebel works immediately after they were entered by the advance guard of the national troops, are reported as stating most positively that there were neither "Quaker Guns" nor pointed logs of any kind in the embrasures at that time.

The members of the Ohio Legislature have postponed the election of a United States Senator to the next session. The Hon. B. F. Wade led the vote on nearly or quite every ballot, and on one came within two votes of being nominated.

Wendell Phillips receives $100 for each Abolition lecture he delivers, it is said.

MARRIED.

On the 13th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. BENJAMIN F. KEPNER, of Abbottstown, to Miss HARRIET S. B. MUMMA, of Butler township.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. P. Raby, Mr. D. W. A. WITTER to Miss ANNA ELIZA SIDNEY McCANS, both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HOWARD F. H. McCANS to Miss MARY BARBARA SPANGLER, both of Adams county.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, in this place, HORNER, son of Mr. John Hoke, aged 5 years. Funeral at 2 P. M. to-day.

Last evening, in Mountjoy township, Mr. JACOB FETTERHOFF, aged 72 years.

On the 28th of March, at her residence, in Hunterstown, Mrs. MARY MARGARET GRASS, aged 71 years and 25 days. The deceased lived for many years at Hunterstown, and was much esteemed by all who knew her. She bore her afflictions, which were great and long protracted, with much meekness and christian resignation. She adorned her profession in life, and her end was peace. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On the 30th ult., Mrs. MAGDALENA, wife of Mr. Daniel Menges, of Middletown, aged 63 years and 11 days.

On the 24th ult., in Hunterstown, ELIZABETH M. FELTY, daughter of John Felty, dec.

On Tuesday last, JACOB EDWARD TAYLOR, son of Solomon E. and Mary Ann Taylor, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 7th of March, near Petersburg, Y. S., JOHN W., son of John and Leah Sheets, aged 13 years and 7 months.

Yesterday week, in Cumberland township, MARY ALICE, daughter of Cornelius and Lizzie H. Daugherty, aged 2 years 7 months and 17 days.

She has gone to her Heavenly home,
To her Father in the Promised Land;
Away from earth her spirit hath flown,
To join the angel band.

Communicated.

Died, on the 12th ult., of brain fever, in Hamiltonban township, ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of George and Sophia Andrew, aged 7 years and 1 day.

Dear Jane, now thy pains are o'er,
Thy suff'rings at an end—
And high as holiest angels soar
May thy blest soul ascend.

Thy fever'd brow is cold in death,
Calm and serene thy face,
Across thy cheeks a pois'nous breath
Has marked its icy trace.

Thy loving friends around thee long
Have watched with tend'rest care,
Have often sought to soothe with song
Thy grief so hard to bear.

Communicated.

Died, on the 28th ult., in Straban township, HOWARD ANDERSON, son of Samuel E. and Susanna C. Yeagy, aged 8 months and 28 days.

Weep not for little Howard,
He has gone to God, who gave
His spirit—sleeps in Jesus,
Though he's silent in the grave.

Loving parents, cease your weeping,
Dry your tears—it must be so;
God now has him in His keeping,
Oh! then cease your woe.

Hard, I know, has been the parting
From little Anderson's side,
But 'tis the good Lord's calling—
By it we must abide.

C. Y.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 75 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 02 to 1 05
Corn	40
Rye	55
Oats	30
Buckwheat	46
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 40
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	4 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 25 to 5 37
Wheat	1 23 to 1 55
Rye	66 to 72
Corn	51 to 62
Oats	36 to 37
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.	6 00 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund	4 50 to 5 50
Hay	18 00 to 22 00
Whiskey	25 to 26
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 75
Wheat	1 15 to 1 20
Rye	62
Corn	43
Oats	30
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

Special Notices.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Feb. 10, '62. 2m

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week, and disease of any kind is impossible.—Consumption and Lung difficulties always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter; and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unfading beauty. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. m24.1m

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See adverstiement.

SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT! [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Sept. 2, 1861. 1y

"*No Party.*"—We have never objected to the Republicans taking to themselves the offices, but have denounced their hypocrisy in pretending to disregard party while betraying more party zeal than ever, and appropriating to themselves all the benefits of party success. The N. Y. *Atlas* has investigated the affairs of the New York Custom House, and learns the following facts:

"Out of 227 out-door officers—inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers—all but 27 have been removed by Barney, which is a much larger proportion than was ever before removed by any collector; and yet Mr. Barney has fallen far short of giving satisfaction to his party. The proportion of inside clerks proscribed is not known exactly, but it is supposed to equal if not exceed the ratio of beheaded inspectors."

Ellen Ritchie, wife of Samuel Ritchie, of Chester, Pa., while laboring under a fit of insanity, committed suicide on Sunday week, by drowning herself and her infant child in the Delaware.

In New York the Republicans are for re-organizing their party under the name of "Republican"—the *Times* declaring that the "Union Party" has served its purpose, and will not answer any longer. The radical Republicans in Philadelphia—with Wm. B. Thomas, the Collector of the Port, at their head—take the same view of the subject. McClure & Co. may, however, succeed in keeping up some humbugging disguise, with a view to cheating weak-kneed Democrats into their support. Won't work, though!

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;
FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,
TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and
A NICE GLASS OF ALE,
can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.
GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

A Big Thing!

THE LATEST AND BEST OUT!—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE

Uncle Sam Prize Envelope,

Containing 6 sheets Commercial Note Paper, Union designs 6 sheets Commercial Note Paper assorted colors, 6 do do do do
6 White Envelopes, Union Designs,
12 Buff do do do
1 Accommodation Pen Holder,
1 Fine Steel Pen, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Blotting Pad, 1 Fine Gold Plated Pen. Premium instructions for making the best water-proof Glue known, premium Silver Wash, best water-proof Chemical Erasive Compound. (A premium was awarded for the above preparations at three different State Fairs.) Together with a Beautiful Prize worth from Twenty-five Cts. to Ten Dollars.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," is beyond all question, the handsomest and most admirably arranged affair of the kind yet offered, and sells rapidly wherever it is introduced. Our Stationery is of the choicest description, while our GIFTS in point of Style and excellence of quality, are unsurpassed. We actually give the purchaser a Dollar's worth for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

besides presenting him with a CHOICE PRIZE, worth in many cases TEN TIMES the cost of the package. Local and Traveling Agents—Male or Female—can realize from $25 to $50 per week by selling the "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," whilst Pedlars, Sutlers, Canvassers, Storekeepers and others will find it a valuable auxilary in increasing their receipts. Circulars giving full particulars mailed free.

SAMPLE PRIZE ENVELOPES forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 Cents.
Address G. B. JONES,
Box 889, P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.
Head Quarters, No. 50, N. 5th st.

April 7, 1862.

Notice.

THOMAS T. GARDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas T. Gardner, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington twp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. B. GARDNER, *Adm'r.*

April 7, 1862. 6t

Coal! Coal! Coal!

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Wealth comes by saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient and profitable depository to all classes of people.

February 24, 1862. 2m

Miss C. Sheads'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms—Per session of five months, $75.—For Music and Languages extra.

For further particulars address
C. L. SHEADS,
Aug. 26, 1861. 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

LADIES' FAIR,

At St. Joseph's Academy,
McSHERRYSTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.

THE LADIES OF CONOWAGO announce a FAIR at St. Joseph's Academy, McSherrystown, for the benefit of the Orphans at that Institution, to commence on *Monday, the 28th day of April next, and continue throughout the week.* The Fair will be held in the Day School House connected with the Academy. An almost endless variety of

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES, AND REFRESHMENTS,

will be offered for sale. On Tuesday a

GRAND DINNER

will be gotten up in the Commencement Saloon, and preparations for a large company will be made. On each evening after Tuesday, SUPPERS will be had, and an

OYSTER SUPPER

on Friday. On Saturday evening

A CHARITY CONCERT

will be given by able performers.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, holding good for eight days, will be issued on the Northern Central, Hanover, Gettysburg and Littlestown Railroads—which will entitle holders to a free pass to the Fair Room. Passengers for the Fair will be met at the Hanover Depot, and conveyed to McSherrystown free of charge. Horses will be fed and attentive ostlers provided for the week. A large stable and yard near the Fair Room will be used for the purpose.

The object of the Fair is purely a charitable one, and no effort will be spared to make it a success worthy of that object. The Ladies confidently hope that the public will extend to it a generous encouragement.

McSherrystown, March 31, 1862.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 19th day of April next,* (1862,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, half a mile southeast of David Goodyear's tavern, adjoining lands of David Goodyear and Jesse D. Newman, containing 33 ACRES, more or less, about 4 acres cleared, and the balance in timber—improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, Two-story Frame Back-building, Frame Weatherboarded Stable, Spring House, Corn Crib, SAW MILL, with a Shingle Saw attached; a one a half story Log Tenant House, Spring of Water near the door of the mansion dwelling, Fruit Trees, &c. The Conogocheague runs through said tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JEREMIAH CARBAUGH.

Also, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. W. Stahle, Peter Gintling, heirs of Jacob Hankey, and others, containing 142 ACRES, more or less, about 30 acres of which are in timber, 30 acres in meadow, and the residue farm land—improved with a Two-story Double Log Dwelling HOUSE, Spring House, Double Log Barn, Log Stable, Corn Crib, a Well of water with a pump in it near the door of the dwelling, Cellar under said house—two Orchards of choice fruit trees, with a small stream of water through the tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JACOB ECKENRODE.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 31, '62.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday, the 12th day of April next,* at his residence, in Littlestown, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz:

1 HORSE, 1 Cow, 1 One-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon and Harness, 2 Wheel-barrows, Grain Drill, lot of NEW FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Stands, Sofa, Settee, Safes, Sinks, Cupboard; a lot of Boots Shoes Hats, Caps, &c., also Clothing and Dry Goods; 2 sets of Blacksmith Tools; a lot of Tubs, Barrels, Boxes, 3 Coal Stoves and Pipe, Cooking Stove and Fixtures, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

March 31, 1862. ts JOHN MILLER.

New Millinery

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MISS MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Littlestown and surrounding country, that she continues the Millinery business, at Francis Eline's, Emmitsburg street, Littlestown, Adams county, where (having just returned from the city) she will keep on hand, for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Band-boxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods of the newest and best styles. Ready-trimmed Bonnets are at all times to be had—among them the new style White Neapolitan, in great variety.

Bonnet-making and trimming attended to with dispatch and cheaply. Bonnets bleached and done up for 37½ cents. Latest fashions received for Spring and Summer Bonnets.

March 17, 1862. 4t

Mummasburg Store.

THE under-signed would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the STORE of his father, (Jacob Fulweiler,) in Mummasburg, and intends carrying on the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to receive the public's continued patronage. C. H. FULWEILER.

March 17, 1862.

Notice.

THE undersigned, residing on the Gettysburg and Carlisle road, near Bender's Church, offers at private sale, an excellent GREY MARE, 8 years old, family beast, sound and gentle, on reasonable terms. Also, my FARM is for sale. JACOB HEAGEY.

March 31, 1862. 3t

Star copy 3t and charge adv.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 10, 1862.

Another Victory Certain.

THE undersigned having just returned from the city, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has purchased as fine a lot of goods in his line as has ever been brought to this place, viz: A very fine article of Mackerel at 12 cents per dozen, English Dairy Cheese at 16 cents per pound, a splendid article of Fine Cut Tobacco for chewing, and in fact everything that is usually kept in a store of the kind. His assortment of Queensware will compare with any other house in town or county, according to prices. Give him a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

March 10, 1862.

Notice.

MARY WELTY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Welty, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN Z. WELTY, *Adm'r.*

March 3, 1862. 6t*

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

12 or 15,000 Trees

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE.

12 or 15,000 Trees will be offered at Public Sale.

12 or 15,000 Trees, Fruit and Ornamental, will be offered at Sale.

IN LOTS, principally of 25, 50, 75 to 100, of the best varieties in cultivation, to suit all who may wish to purchase and plant Trees.

CHOICE YARD FRUIT, with Evergreen and Shade Trees, will be offered in smaller lots, of from 2 trees to half a dozen.

The undersigned, having an immense stock of 3 or 400,000 Trees in cultivation, and intending to thin out a portion of the stock, by drawing out the Trees of largest size, in order to give room to others of less size, to add in vigor and growth—I therefore intend to offer 12 or 15,000 Trees, more or less, and also Grape Stocks, ON APRIL 9, 10 and 11, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, 1862.

On which 3 days will be offered Trees of as good size, fine form, and as healthy in quality as can be grown and trained in any soils or country in the United States or in any other country.

On the days above mentioned will be offered at Public Sale, Trees of the best varieties in cultivation, all assorted, to prove satisfactory to all.

APPLE TREES, 6 to 7 ft. in size and above.
PEACH TREES, standard 4 to 5 feet.
PEAR TREES, standard 4 to 5 feet.
DWARF PEAR TREES, 3 to 4 feet.
CHERRY TREES, 4 to 6 feet.
PLUM TREES, 4 to 5 feet.
APRICOT TREES, 4 to 6 feet.
GRAPE VINES, strong stocks.
SHADE TREES, different varieties, 7 to 9 & 10 ft.
EVERGREEN TREES, very fine, 3 to 4 ft.

Evergreen Trees, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May, than such as are planted so very early in the season, when the soil is too cold and wet. Trees of all kinds have done much better that have been planted near corn planting time, than such that were planted too early.

The Trees will all be taken out of the Nursery, and are healed in other soil before the leaves open out. They will therefore then not put forth foliage until in May, and when then planted, there will not be a failure of ½ dozen out of several hundred, when properly treated and planted.

Tree planters can all see the stock before purchasing. There is no need to fear that inferior stock will be gotten, as is often taken out by some Traveling Agents.

A credit of 6 months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5 and upwards, and when paid cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off. H. P. M. PETERS.

Sale to commence at 8 o'clock, on each day, on the premises, one and a half miles south-east of Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

March 24, 1862. ts

Tavern License.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 21st day of April next:*

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg,
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Israel Yount, " "
Henry Koller, Berwick borough,
Francis J. Wilson, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, Franklin township,
M. A. Miller, " "
H. Latshaw, " "
Jacob Mickley of D., " "
Geo. A. Corwell, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
Benj. Schriver, " "
George W. Rex, Butler "
Daniel Hartzell, " "
David Keckler, " "
James H. McSherry, Germany
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Levi Kreps, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Christian Raffensperger, Tyrone
Allen M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Jeremiah Stem, Hamiltonban
Barney Bigham, " "
Reuben Stem, " "
Peter Schively, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
Benjamin Eicholtz, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen
Oliver P. House, " "
John B. Hoffman, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, Huntington
Daniel H. Markley, " "
John D. Becker, " "
George Shane, Oxford
Anth'y Shanabrough, " "
Jacob Martin, " "
William Toot, Cumberland
Francis Bream, " "
John Busbey, Sr., Conowago
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Robert M. Dicks, Reading
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant
J. E. Smith, " "
Daniel Minnich, Hamilton
Daniel Baker, " "
Nicholas Moritz, Freedom "

STORE LICENSES.

H. G. Carr, Gettysburg,
Geo. F. Kalbfleish, "
Nathaniel Eames, Littlestown.
Lewis Overholtzer, Liberty township.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

March 24, 1862. tc

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Lost and Found!

THE "goods times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks' you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburgs, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS,
York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 10, 1862.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of January in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 21st day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
March 24, 1862. tc

Jury List—April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Straban—Henry Witmor, (Foreman,) Edward Moritz.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Gettysburg—George Norbeck.
Menallen—Isaac Miller.
Latimore—Henry Martin, John Henry Myers.
Tyrone—Uriah Gardner, Geo. W. Hatman.
Conowago—Wm. Duttera, (Miller.)
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Hamiltonban—John H. Baumgardner, George Herring.
Mountpleasant—John Cashman, Jacob E. Miller, Samuel Hilt.
Franklin—John Brady, Samuel Hart.
Liberty—John Clarke.
Cumberland—James Thompson.
Hamilton—John Ruff.
Oxford—Jno. L. Noel.
Mountjoy—Abner Mills.
Union—Enoch Lefever.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamilton—Franklin Wollett, Samuel Mummert.
Straban—John Lynch, Jacob L. Grass.
Menallen—Clinton Swope, Conrad Weaner.
Huntington—Jesse Johns, Cornelius Bream, Thomas G. Neely.
Mountjoy—James Smith, James Wintrode.
Berwick bor.—Lewis Jordy, Wesley Roberts.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Hull.
Tyrone—Marks Bream.
Union—Samuel P. Young, Daniel Maring.
Conowago—Samuel G. Sneeringer, John Metzler.
Reading—Emanuel Neidich, Israel Brown.
Franklin—Elias Hartman, John Raffensperger.
Gettysburg—Israel Yount, John Culp.
Butler—Wm. Slaybaugh, George Shank.
Germany—Alfred P. Starr, Isaac Staub.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.
Freedom—George J. White, David Stover.
Hamiltonban—Peter Schively, Wm. Ferguson.
Oxford—Elias Slagle.

March 24, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety, GRAPES of choicest kinds. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Millinery, Straw Goods, &c.

WE have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND ST., above Arch, PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully, H. WARD.

March 24, 1862. 4t

Auditor's Notice.

THE subscriber, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to report distribution of the monies arising from the Sheriff's Sale, under sundry writs of Fieri Facias, of the personal property of John H. Fritchey and Charles Crouse, under the firm name of Fritchey & Crouse, of Littlestown, will attend to the duties of his appointment, *on Monday, the 7th day of April next,* at the office of M. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, when and where all persons interested in said fund are requested to present their claims.

MOSES McCLEAN, *Auditor.*

March 10, 1862. td

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 9:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Junction at 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 9:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12:30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 20, 1862.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M., but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 27, 1860.

Holiday Presents.

JUST received from Philadelphia a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at reduced prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Fresh Stock.

H. G. CARR has just received from Philadelphia a fresh stock of GROCERIES, to which he invites the attention of the public. It embraces Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Syrups, Molasses of all kinds, including a superior article for baking; Spices, &c.

He has also laid in a new supply of HOSIERY, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Liquors of all kinds always on hand.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

February 24, 1862.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at R. F. McILHENY'S

Oct. 28.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail. LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock: no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation, and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER

Second Supply

OF THE SEASON.—GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from Philadelphia with a large supply of English and French CLOTHS, BEAVER DO., OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS and CASSIMERES, in great variety, from 75 cents to $3.50 per yard. Cassinets, Velvets, Jeans, &c., &c., with a general assortment of Domestic Goods. We have now on hand a large stock of Overcoats, ranging from $4.87 to $15.00. Also, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Men's and Boys' Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers and Monkey Jackets. Our clothing is all of our own make and warranted well made. Our stock of Overcoats particularly is large.—We are receiving Overcoats, &c., daily from the hands we have employed, so that we keep our stock well assorted. The above goods have been purchased on the very best terms for cash, and will be sold at a very reduced price for the same. Give us a call.

Dec. 30, 1861.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest fall style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call.
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Notice.

PETER GUISE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Guise, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM GUISE, *Adm'r.*

March 10, 1862. 6t*

Notice.

SAMUEL CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Cashman, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB MELHORN, *Adm'r.*

March 17, 1862. 6t*

Harper's Weekly.

SINGLE COPIES SIX CENTS.—TERMS.—One copy for one year, $2 50; two copies for one year, $4 00; Harper's Weekly and Harper's Magazine, one year, $4 00. Harper's Weekly will be sent gratuitously for one month—as a specimen—to any one who applies for it. Specimen numbers of the Magazine will also be sent gratuitously.

Volumes I, II, III, and IV Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in Cloth extra. Price $3 50 each, are now ready.

Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish their Numbers bound, at Fifty Cents each. Twenty-five per cent. discount allowed to Bookbinders and the Trade.

*** To postmasters and agents getting up a Club of Ten Subscribers, a Copy will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. Specimen Numbers gratuitously supplied.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.
Mar. 24. Franklin Square, New York.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

All Sorts.

Firing A Mortar.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The firing of a mortar is the very poetry of battle. A bag of powder weighing from eighteen to twenty pounds is dropped into the bore of the huge monster. The derrick drops the shell in; the angle is calculated; a long cord is attached to the primer; the gunner steps out upon the platform; and the balance of the crew upon the shore. The captain gives the word, the gunner gives his cord a sudden jerk, a crash like a thousand thunders follows, a tongue of flame leaps from the mouth of the mortar, and a column of smoke rolls up in beautiful fleecy spirals, developing into rings of exquisite proportion.—One can see the shell as it leaves the mortar, flying through the air, apparently no larger than a marble. The next you see of the shell, a beautiful cloud of smoke bursts into sight, caused by the explosion. Imagine ten of these monsters thundering at once, the air filled with smoke clouds, the gunboats belching out destruction and completely hidden from sight in whirls of smoke, the shell screaming through the air with an unearthly sound, and the distant guns of the enemy sending their solid shot and shell above and around us, dashing the water up in glistening columns and jets of spray, and you have the sublime poetry of war.

Reserves.

The great battle or battles which are to be decisive of the war will in all probability be themselves decided by reserves. History teaches us the lesson, and demands this conclusion. Reserves are formed of the best troops—the invincibles—who, when the strong point of the field is in danger, come up like a thunderbolt, and, bearing down all opposition, save the day.—Held back until the necessity is urgent, they almost always turn the scale.

The Romans formed their veterans, the *triarii*, in the third line, and so arranged as to receive the first and second line, the *hostati* and the *principes*, and to retrieve the fortunes of the battle when these fell back upon their protection.

Acting as reserves, fresh troops of DESAIX, at Marengo, (NAPOLEON, unwisely, had provided no reserve,) won the battle after it had been once effectually lost. "General," said NAPOLEON, "the battle is lost." "It is but four o'clock," said DESAIX, taking out his watch; there is time enough to win another."

The Prussians at Waterloo were WELLINGTON'S effective and overpowering reserves, and they arrived at the critical moment. The skill of a General is manifested by his power to use his reserves, just at the right moment and in the effective place.—When the enemy are exhausted, and when his own troops have expended all their energies, then let his fresh, vigorous reserves, composed of the flower of the army—regular regiments, well officered, burning for an opportunity—come down in a compact mass, with "the light of battle" on every countenance, and opposition will wither away as they advance.

The anagrams are antitheses. Where there are well handled reserves there can be no *reverses*.

The War in Virginia.

Strasburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, is about to gain a historical reputation. The war in that vicinity is progressing vigorously. The rebels are gradually retreating up the valley, and endeavoring to retard the advance of the Federal troops as much as is practicable. Strasburg is about twenty miles beyond Winchester, and there has been almost a continuous fight over the whole ground. The rebels have suffered much more in this series of battles and skirmishes than the Government troops have, and their loss of artillery and small arms must be a serious inconvenience to them.—The mountainous regions which they are attempting to defend affords many strong positions, but it is probable that the defeats which they have already suffered will have a greatly demoralizing effect upon their men, many of whom are undoubtedly very sick of the struggle in which they are engaged. The Shenandoah Valley is one of the finest portions of Virginia, and its occupation by our troops will greatly tend to hasten the end of the insurrection.

Warrenton Occupied.

Our troops marched over from Warrenton Junction Sunday, and took possession of Warrenton. They met with no resistance, and were joyfully received by many of the inhabitants.

[Warrenton is the capital of Fauquier county, Virginia, and is situated one hundred miles north by west from Richmond. It is the terminus of the Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—Pond Mountain and Bald Ridge slope to the plain near this town. Warrenton is a beautiful town, and lies in a picturesque and productive country, and formerly had an active business. It is ten miles from the Warrenton Junction; contains a fine court house, three or four churches, two academies and two newspaper offices. Its population was about sixteen hundred at the outbreak of the war.]

Gen. Smith.

During the battle at Fort Donelson, Gen. Smith was so conspicuous a target for the enemy's sharpshooters that his escape is almost miraculous. He rode up and down during the hottest fire, and never dodged a ball, though his officers constantly ducked their heads at every discharge of cannon. At one time as he was waving his sword, a ten pound solid shot passed between his arm and his head. Soon after, another shot passed close enough to lift his cap off his head, and he was afterward struck in the stomach by a spent grape shot. He is an old regular officer, 60 years of age, and showed himself a true soldier in sharing the hardships of the men. The night before the surrender he slept in a blanket beside a log, with his feet towards a camp-fire, and the cold was so intense that when the blanket caught fire from a spark, it burned into his boots before he felt the heat. Of course, he enjoys the unbounded confidence of his men.

☞It is stated that a new projectile, adapted to the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the Monitor, has been made at the Cold Spring Foundry, at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of wrought iron eight inches thick, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees.

☞A. GALBRAITH MILLER, formerly of this place (son of Hon. A. G. MILLER, now of Milwaukie), is in command of the First Regiment Maryland Cavalry. The Regiment is at Baltimore at present.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

Advertisements.

Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and improve the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatment for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to preserve the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. P. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount. One or more Agents will be appointed to canvass this county and receive subscriptions, and deliver the Maps for $2 per copy.

Influential Agents are wanted to canvass every county in the United States, and to deliver Maps to subscribers. An agency for the Map will surely insure profitable employment to such as can exert a good influence in making sales readily. Liberal inducements are made to agents. A sample copy can be seen at this office. [Feb. 10, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

Foreign Attachment.

CHAUNCY BROOKS, WALTER B. BROOKS & DERRICK FAHNESTOCK, parties doing business under the name, style and title of BROOKS, FAHNESTOCK & CO., vs. C. W. HOFFMAN.	No. 1, April T. 1862.—Foreign Attachment.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county—greeting:

We command you, that you attach C. W. Hoffman, late of your county, by all and singular his goods, chattels, lands and tenements in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Gettysburg, in and for said county, on the 21st day of April next, there to answer Chauncy Brooks, Walter B. Brooks and Derrick Fahnestock, parties doing business under the name, style and title of Brooks, Fahnestock & Co., of a plea in debt, and also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them, may be attached, so that they shall be and appear before our said Court at the day and place aforementioned to answer what shall be objected against them or him, and abide the judgment of the Court thereon, and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President Judge of our said Court, at Gettysburg, this 27th day of January, A. D., 1862.

J. F. BAILEY, Pro.,
Per R. W. BAILEY, Dep. Pro.

By virtue of the above Writ, I have attached the following described Real Estate of C. W. Hoffman, the defendant therein, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, in Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Peter Beitler on the east.

Also, 3 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, in Gettysburg, adjoining the Railroad on the north, lots of Fahnestock's heirs on the west.

Also, A HALF LOT OF GROUND, on the north side of Chambersburg street, in Gettysburg, adjoining lots of John Slentz on the east.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 17, '62. 6t

Notice.

MARIA McCLELLAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Maria McClellan, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. DUNCAN, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 24, 1862. 6t

Cheap

OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
MONKEY JACKETS,
MONKEY JACKETS,
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
DRAWERS,
VESTS,
VESTS,
PANTS,
PANTS.

Lots of them, a little cheaper than the cheapest, all of our own make, to be had at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.
Jan. 6, 1862. 3t

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq. Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shoch, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his stabling unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape,—and that we are now prepared to some extent, to supply the trade—quantities of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article, can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞For sale by A. D. Buehler and S. H. Minnigh, Gettysburg, and E. [illegible], Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SOLDIERS AND MARINES AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. Neely, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

A. Scott & Son,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets. We have just received our Stock of Goods, suited to the FALL AND WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies, we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c., for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.

☞Come one! come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 14, 1861.

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment. To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer. MARCUS SAMSON.

☞Persons indebted can call either at the Store, N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., B'k st., Gettysburg.
Feb. 17, 1862.

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

Another Railroad

ACCIDENT!—The Cars off the track near York, but all safe!

H. G. CARR'S is the place! Ladies, just come and see his fine selection of Scarfs and Under Sleeves, Spring Skirts, Gloves, Stockings and, in fact, everything in the Hosiery way, very cheap for cash or country produce.

Gentlemen, a word to you also. H. G. CARR has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, having bought a fine assortment of Woollen Shirts and Drawers, also the very latest style of Woollen Comforts; in fact, everything to make people comfortable in cold weather.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Liquors, which he is selling very cheap for cash.

Don't forget the place—right opposite the Bank, in York street.
Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., have been placed in the hands of A. J. COVER, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.
Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—Why is it that H. G. CARR sells HOSIERY so cheap for cash? Because he buys for cash and buys nothing but a good article, and sells at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place.—Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 25.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description. Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

A Fresh Supply.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDKFS,

as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS, in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety. Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.
Oct. 22, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Second Arrival

THIS FALL, *Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer Cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable terms. They ask the public to [illegible] such an assortment as [illegible] be offered, and that every [illegible] ful. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1861.

Prof. De Grath's

ORIGINAL ELECTRIC OIL—[illegible] great [illegible] Discovery is now creating a great sensation [illegible] the Medical Faculty [illegible] Europe [illegible] this country. It will cure the following [illegible]:

WARRANTED TO

Cure Pains and Aches in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises, in from one to three days;
Cure Toothache in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetter, in one to three days;
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy, in one to ten days;
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.

This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.

ORIGINAL GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.

Yes! it has cured more cases that were thought hopeless than any medicine extant.

Ask those who have used it, they will tell you that my Oil gave relief after all remedies had failed. When you ask for Electric Oil, be sure you ask for Prof. De Grath's, as it is the only legitimate Electric Oil prepared; take none other, as all others are imitations, and I will not be responsible for any, except my name be in writing upon the wrapper and my name blown in the glass.

READ THIS!

Mr. Livingston, of New York, Editor of the Monthly Law Magazine, wrote me that he was cured of a swollen and stiff neck by one application. The Oil was recommended by a lady in the Girard House.

AND THIS.

Mrs. Canman, Coates Street, above Ridge Road, called May 14th, and said that the Oil cured her of Neuralgia, Chill and Croup.

Mothers, supply yourselves! 25 cents per bottle, and doubt no more.

Mr. Campbell, of Montgomery county, Pa., bought a bottle a few days ago, and said he had used it in his family for swollen glands and swellings which generally appear in persons after having the Scarlet Fever. He thinks it ahead of all other remedies—and so it is.

Persons are daily calling at my office, 217 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and telling me of its wonderful curative effects.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Large bottles the cheapest. This valuable Oil is sold by all Druggists and dealers in the United States. Use none other but De Grath's.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 217 S. Eighth st., Philadelphia. [Dec. 16, 1861. 3m

Another Victory!

FARMERS, take notice that H. G. CARR has the agency for the sale of SCHRINER'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, which have taken twenty-three First Premiums throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Premium at the State Fair of Illinois. And also the agency for the sale of A. B. ZIEGLER'S CAST-IRON and WROUGHT SHEAR PLOUGHS, which have taken the First Premium at all the Fairs that ever they were exhibited at, which is some six or eight in number.

Farmers, the Mills and Ploughs are warranted to give satisfaction. If they don't, you are privileged to return them to the agent at Gettysburg. [Oct. 21, 1861. 6m*

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.
Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union,"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and adapted in every particular to the comfort and wants of the business public.

Terms $1.50 per day.
Sept. 23, 1861. 1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE.
The New Remedy for
RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,* as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

Volume XVII.—1862.

ESTABLISHED BY A. J. DOWNING IN 1846.
THE HORTICULTURIST,
And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.
PETER B. MEAD & GEO. E. WOODWARD,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nursery; to culture under Glass; Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the improvement and embellishment of City, Suburban, and Country Houses.

The new Fruits and Flowers, and all improvements in rural art, will be liberally illustrated.

TERMS.

Annual subscription, Two Dollars. Four Copies, Six Dollars. Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and subscription 1862, Five Dollars. Specimen numbers gratis.

Any one getting up a club of Six at $1,50 each, and sending us $9 annually in advance, will receive a Seventh copy gratis, as many years as they keep the number of the club good.

EDITION WITH COLORED PLATES.

Annual subscription Five Dollars; Four Copies, Fifteen Dollars. Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and subscription 1862, Ten Dollars. Address—

MEAD & WOODWARD,
37 Park Row, New York.
March 17, 1862.

Selling Off at Cost.

THE undersigned, wishing to close up his business, is selling off his whole stock—consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and indeed everything usually found in a Country Store—at Cost.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

March 3, 1862. ABRAHAM PLANK.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durable.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body.—Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These Pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhoea,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.
☞H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.
July 29, 1861. 1yeow

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a* ***Cough*** *or* ***Slight Cold*** *in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* ***Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,*** *the Hacking Cough in* ***Consumption,*** *and numerous affections of the* ***Throat,*** *giving immediate relief.*

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

☞A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.
Dec. 30, 1861. 6m

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.
July 1, 1861.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentlemen who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL, and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

For the cure of

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

For the cure of NEURALGIA or Toothache produced by cold.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not operate as a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 Cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists. [Dec. 2, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.

We are daily receiving orders to send by mail some one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies, which we cannot fill. None are mailable except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of Price (15 cents) and one stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and store keepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white embossed boxes, seven inches by four, with compartments—each box containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, and Tooth Ache Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the Neuralgia Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise on Teeth and their Diseases, the best means of preserving them, and the proper treatment of Children's Teeth, worth of itself the full cost to every young man or woman, or parents with young children, with sundry other necessary articles; price per package $1, or six packages for $5, sent by express as directed. As the Express charges are not much, if any, more on a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order six or a dozen packages at one time. A large family will want all, or the surplus can be disposed of to neighbors with public benefit, for no one can estimate how much pain, suffering, unhappiness and disfigurement, expense, loss of time and money would be saved to the country if every family to-day had one of these packages, which, in itself, is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address WM. B. HURD & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. Griffith, President of the Farmers and Citizen's Bank, Brooklyn; to the Editor of the American Manufacturers' Gazette; to Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it and who has already ordered a second supply, etc.

1000 AGENTS WANTED to introduce Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies into every County.—Men or women who want to make money quickly, can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low priced, and we are spending thousands in advertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of $7, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. ☞We would rather pay salaries than Commissions to those who prove themselves efficient salesmen.

☞Now is the time to go into the business. For address and references see above.
Jan. 27, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

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